INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance Is a necessity.
I 9

REGD. NO. B. 1008

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 265— BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public.
I 10

"INDIA IS DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM."

—:o:—

Won't Like To Come Out Of Jail As Slaves."

MESSAGE FROM SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel Warns Cloth Merchants.

Hearty welcome was accorded to a large number of local Congress workers recently released from Nasik jail at a mammoth meeting at Azad Maidan on Sunday evening.

INTERVIEW WITH EX-SPEAKER REFUSED.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta who presided described in his speech how he was refused an interview with Mr. V. J. Patel, the ex-President of the Assembly who is now in Ambala jail and how all interviews are refused to him.

FERVENT APPEAL TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Several other speakers paid tribute to the women on their sufferings and sacrifice and made fervent appeals to foreign cloth merchants in the city not to show any weakness at this critical hour in the country's history.

WON'T LIKE TO COME OUT AS SLAVES.

Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Ganpati Shanker giving the message of the prisoners in Nasik jail said that they were not eager for general amnesty and not...of them wanted to come out as slaves. They wanted to be released by the National Government of Free India.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Sabha a mammoth meeting was held at the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening, Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding. Several of the local Congress workers recently released from Nasik jail were present at the meeting.

Sjt. Deshpande professing Mr. Mehta to the Chair said that the meeting was convened to further the boycott movement and to congratulate workers recently released from Nasik jail.

PILGRIMAGE TO HOLY PLACE.

Sjt. Mehta in his speech said that they had met to congratulate those who did not want to make a mere show but had done real work and suffered for it. Going to jail was not a new thing now and whoever honestly did some work for the country's freddom was sure to find himself in jail, one day or the other. It was more like a pilgrimage to a holy place. He had himself the honour once and hoped to get it again. He wished many happy returns of such days to all those who had returned from jails.

About the boycott movement Sjt. Mehta said that he was sorry to read in papers allegations against the merchants. He could not say if they were true those who were guilty should give up that attitude. It was true that during the last eight months they had done enough work but they should not be satisfied with what they had done. They should find out their defects and try to remove them. Their objective must be to put a complete stop to the trade of foreign cloth.

EX-SPEAKER'S LIFE IN JAIL.

Sjt. Mehta further said that when he was in Delhi last week he sent a reply paid telegram to the Superintendent of the Ambala jail asking permission to see Mr. V. J. Patel ex-President of the Assembly who is undergoing imprisonment in that jail. He got the reply "Patel demands concessions against jail code. Interview refused." The reply gave the idea as if Patel wanted some extraordinary concessions. But on enquiries he knew that what Mr. Patel demanded was that there should be no restrictions on interviews. For instance there should be no time limit, no jail official should be present at the time of the interview and instead of calling Mr. Patel to the Superintendent's office the visitor should be allowed to go to his cell. As the jail authorities did not accept those demands Mr. Patel refused to have any interviews and he had been undergoing the suffering of not seeing any one during the period of his incarceration.

"MY SOUL IS FREE."

Mr. Patel's attitude showed that he believed that though the Go-

(Continued on page 5.)

Ex-Speaker's Health.

—:o:—

Vithalbhai To Be Transferred To S. Indian Jail.

The following telegram has been received by Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel from Lieut.-Col. Harper Nelson, I.M.S., about Mr. V. J. Patel's health:—

"Mr. Patel was examined by me to-day and he is fit to travel. I am instructed to inform you that Government has decided to move Mr. Patel to a jail in Southern India. The destination and date of the possible interview will be notified direct on Mr. Patel's arrival there".

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI ILL

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, is suffering from acute toothache and cold and will not therefore be in a condition to stir out of Ahmedabad for some days. He is under the treatment of Dr. Harilal M. Desai, a very eminent surgeon. There is, however, no cause of anxiety.

—:o:—

National Flag Hoisted Over R. C. H. School Building.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 23.

The National Flag was hoisted last night over the building of R. C. High Schook, which is a Government Institution, by some unknown person. A small crowd collected there, but later, police officers arrived on the scene and pulled down the Flag. It will be remembered that some time back students of this school attempted to hoist the National Flag in the compound and salute it, when they dispersed by a lathi charge.—A. P.

"Indian Demand As Plain As Pike-Staff."

—:o:—

"DAILY HERALD'S" OBSERVATIONS ON R. T. CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

LORD GORELL RUMOURED TO SUCCEED LORD IRWIN.

The "Daily Herald" says that the Indian demand is as plain as pikestaff, and it is for the Committee to discuss not "whether" but "how" India is to have full self-Government. It is supremely difficult but not an insuperable task.—B. O. W.

Tribute To "A Tactful Premier"

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Rugby.—The Indian Round Table Conference will begin its real work on Monday when the first meeting of the Federal Relations Committee will set about the task of translating a general agreement which has emerged from the five days' Plenary session into practical proposals for submission, first into the Conference and, ultimately, to Parliament. A hopeful view of prospects is taken by the Press.

The "Times" comments on the remarkable unanimity shown in speeches. "Perhaps the most hopeful impression left by the debate is that it has at last placed abstract conceptions of status and federation in their proper order. Status is coming to be recognised as a matter of achievement, not of gift, the coping stone and consequence of capacity for self-Government rather than the first stage in framing a constitution. Sceptics are asking already how long the idea of these last few days will survive the next stage of the Conference. For whatever else it may imply, there is no doubt that a Federation does mean definite sacrifice on the part of all its members. Appointment of a vast Committee on Federal Relations may, however, be hailed for the moment as a welcome sign that the new idea predominates." The paper records two personal impressions of the long discussions: Firstly, spontaneous and prolonged applause which greeted every mention of the Viceroy, (Lord Irwin,) and, secondly, that the Prime Minister has proved himself tactful, sympathetic and an infinitely patient Chairman."—B. O. W.

VICEREGAL SWEEPSTAKE

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Daily Express" revives the rumour (mentioned in the message of 25th October) that Lord Gorell has been invited to become Viceroy.—Reuter.

Gorell's Appointment To Be Announced Soon ?

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Newspapers say that the appointment of Lord Gorell as Viceroy is expected to be announced shortly.

Political correspondent of the "Sunday News" understands that Lord Irwin would have been averse to a second term had it been proposed. The question of extending Lord Irwin's term temporarily has been discussed, but will possibly now not be carried out.

Commenting on the statement that a Labour Peer, "solely on the grounds of Party connection," should be nominated Viceroy of India," the "observer" urges that the best man should be chosen, absolutely regardless of Party. The paper says that the Viceroyalty of India in the next phase demands an outstanding personality; and it is certain that the Labour Party does not contain the best man for India. The paper begs Mr. MacDonald, "for India's sake", to consult Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George before Irwin's successor is irrevocably named. It mentions among "suitable" persons the Marquess of Lothian, Marquess of Zetland and Sir Malcolm Hailey.—Reuter.

CONQUEST OF THE HIMALAYAS.

—:o:—

Another Expedition In 1931.

DELHI, Nov. 23.

Mr. F. S. Smythe who was a member of Professor Dhyrenfurth's Expedition to Kanchenjunga this year is getting together a party of four or five climbers to attempt the summit of Kamet in Garhwal during the latter part of the summer of 1931.—A. P.

TROLLY COLLIDES WITH ENGINE.

—:o:—

One European Killed.

ADRA, Nov. 23.

Mr. Gordon Duff, General Manager, Bisra Stone Lime Company and of Messrs. Bird and Company Limited met with an accident while journeying by a light trolly from Birmitrapur to Rourkela at about 9-30 last night, his trolly coming into collision with a light engine.

He was severely injured and subsequently expired in Pamposh Hospital.—A. P.

DELHI SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

One Arrest.

MEERUT, Nov. 23.

Budh Singh, aged 23, employed in Gandhi Ashram, was arrested to-day on a warrant from Delhi in connection with the shooting outrage and discovery of an ammunition factory in Delhi.—A. P.

ATTACHMENTS IN RAS AND SUNAV.

—:o:—

"Borsad Bulletin" Publisher Gets 5 Months R. I.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, November 22.

One cart-load of hay was stolen from the field of one Manibhai Mathurbhai of Ras. With a view to stop a further theft of the hay lying in his field, Sjt. Manibhai began to remove the same in two carts the next day when, all of a sudden, the Mukhi of Divel, ravanias of Ras and a few others met them on the road, and said to Sjt. Manibhai, "do not remove this hay." So saying, they took Manibhai to the Police camp at Divel where the Talati asked Manibhai to pay up revenue". Manibhai replied: "we are not going to pay". He was let off after a while Manibhai was again caught hold of by the Mukhi and taken to the Circle Inspector at Ras. There also he was asked to pay up revenue, detained for an hour and then let go.

Attachments continue to be made at Sunav and Ras.

The 1st Class Magistrate of Borsad has sentenced Sjt. Raojibhai Patel, Publisher of "Borsad Satyagraha Samachar" to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment. Six volunteers have been sentenced to 2-1/2 months', one to 2 months' and one o 5 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sub-Inspector of Kathana went to Ras to realise the fine imposed upon Ranchhodbhai in jail. He attached goods worth Rs. 60 from the house of Sjt. Veribhai Vallenbhai, father of Ranchhodbhai. and also goods worth Rs. 60 from the house of Pulabhai Desaibhai, uncle of Sjt. Ranchhodbhai.

M. L. C. And Son Arrested

PATNA, Nov. 22.

Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath, Member of the Bihar Legislative Council and his son have been arrested at Muzaffarpur in connection with the recent disturbance there. Both have been granted bail. It is understood that the Rai Bahadur will be charged with instigating his son to throw bricbats at the police.—A. P.

Liquor Shop Pickets Arrested

—:o:—

Jamiatul-Ulema Extends Fields Of Operation.

Six volunteers of the Jamiatul Ulema were arrested at Byculla on Sunday night while engaged in picketing liquor shops.

The Jamiat has been carrying on the picketing since last Friday but the police did not interfere for the first two days. On Sunday night they however arrested four volunteers at 8-30 p.m. picketing two liquor shops at Byculla. Two more volunteers were sent in their places and they were also arrested immediately.

On the first two day 825 Jamiat volunteers picketed 11 shops in Madanpura only but on Sunday they extended there field of activities. In addition to the 11 shops in Madanpura 20 shops in Kamatipura and Nagpada were picketd and in all 62 volunteers were engaged in the work.

Except the arrest of six volunteers no other incident took place.

INQUILAB PARTY IN U. P COUNCIL

—:o:—

"Depressed Class" Member's Manifesto.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

The depressed class members who were elected members to the U. P. Legislative Council came to Lucknow yesterday to attend its session. They have formed a party of their own which is named as "The Inquilab Party" They are nine in all. They have issued the following statement:—

"The circumstances in which we have been elected to the Council are very well-known to the public. When all noble sons of India are fighting to-day for independence outside the Council and when the best persons of the country are rotting in jail, it was our duty to take their places in order not to allow the entry of the lame the hut and the blind into the Legislative Council.

We know that the majority of the Councillors are those who have always betrayed the country. We publicly announce for all time to come that we shall not be a party to any of their doings. We, with our limited capacities and opportunities shall always be in the van to fight for the attainment of liberty."—"Hindustan Times."

ALLEGED TORTURE

—:o:—

Amritsar Accused's Complaint

AMRITSAR, Nov. 19.

In the court of L. Durga Parshad, Magistrate First Class, was taken up to-day a case under Section 108, Cr. P. C., against Narain Parshad Bannerjee alias Chaman for the alleged distribution of revolutionary leaflets at the Amritsar Railway Station. The accused was undefended. Some prosecution witnesses were examined.

As the case was being adjourned, the accused drew the attention of the Court to his alleged mal-treatment by the police. Giving particular illustrations he said that he was made to touch his ears from below the knees while a weight of approximately 24 seers was placed on his back. He was handcuffed at night, so that he had to stand the whole night with his arms stretched above his head. And at times he was asked to place his hands under a *charpoy* on which police officials used to sit with his hands still beneath it. He graphically described various other forms of torture to which, he said, he had been subjected at the Lahore Fort and at Amritsar Kotwali. This, he stated, was done to extort a false confession from him with a view to incriminate other persons.—"Tribune."

Rugby.—Prince George left London on Saturday morning for Oslo via Flushing, Hamburg and Sassnitz to attend celebrations in connection with the 25th anniversary of the accession of King Haakon.—B. O. W.

Scene Of Picketing Shifts To Memon Mohalla

—:o:—

ALL SHOPS EXCEPTING 2 OR 3 CLOSED.

Police Take No Action.

SHOPKEEPERS TO MEET CONGRESSMEN FOR DISCUSSION

A definite change in the tactics of the police was the marked feature of the mass picketing of several shops in Memon Mohalla (Kambekar Street) dealing in foreign cloth and doing wholesale business in foreign cut-pieces for some days past, started by the "War Council", on Sunday morning, under the direct supervision of its President, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, and Mrs. Virbala Dikshit, vice-President. Messrs. Salamatullah and Ghoolam Hoosein Bootwala Secretaries and Mr. Ratilal Shah editor of "Congress Bulletin."

Thousands of eager spectators collected at the spot, and continued to watch the intensive picketing for more than a couple of hours, all the time expecting that the police would appear on the spot and arrest the "War Councillors" and other volunteers engaged in picketing. All the time the picketing continued—and it stopped only when the shops excepting two or three closed down—the police remained conspicuous by their absence.

It is for the first time since the B. P. C. C. was declared to be an unlawful association, on October 15th, that an official programme of the "War Council" was publicly announced and so great and spectacular a demonstration passed absolutely unnoticed by the police.

At about 9-0 a.m. when these shops generally open every day, Congress volunteers, as usual, appeared on the scene and started picketing. Some time later the President of the "War Council" (Mrs. Urmila Mehta), the Vice-President (Mrs. Virbala Dikshit) and the two Secretaries arrived and went round the street, directing the operations.

Large crowds numbering into thousands had gathered by this time, and were seen eagerly awaiting the developments. After taking two or three rounds through the street the "War Councillors" went to all the shops and persuaded the shopkeepers to give up trading in foreign piece-goods.

The persuasion had the desired effect, and in the majority of cases the sropkeepers agreed to close the shops for the day and to meet the Congress authorities in the evening and to discuss the matter with them.

AN UGLY INCIDENT.

Prior to the arrival of the "War Councillors", however one ugly incident took place. While one of the shops was being picketed by the Congress volunteers a handcart carrying a bale of foreign cloth was brought to the shop. A number of shopkeepers who are Muslims and their servants accompanied the cart and wanted to remove the bale into the shop. Mr. Abdul Karim Bootawala, a picket on duty, stopped them from proceeding further. Finding that they were not agreeable to return the bale by mere persuasion he stretched himeself before the cart and offered Satyagraha. Some of the merchants got excited on this, and assaulted the volunteer. While some of them gave him blows and dragged him from the place. The bale was pushed and fortunately, fell on his feet and his right foot was badly hurt. He was removed to the Congress. Free Hospital and is detained there for treatment.

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULTS.

Another picket by name Sakharam Pandu was similarly assaulted but after treatment at the Congress Free Hospital he was allowed to go. There were one or two more cases of assaults but they were of a very minor nature.

PICKETING FOR TWO HOURS.

The Congress pickets, however, carried on the picketing for more than two hours. The presence of the pickets and the "War Councillors" helped to swell the numbers of the spectators enormously, and due to the seething excitement that prevailed in the area, most of the shops in the locality were closed.

The police were throughout conspicuous by their absence. Only a few officers in 'mufti' were seen moving round the area, but they seemed to be mere spectators.

VOLUNTEERS CONTROL TRAFFIC.

In the meanwhile, however, a large number of Khilafat volunteers and volunteers belonging to other Muslim volunteer corps in the city made their appearance on the scene and began to control traffic and patrol the area. Some of them were posted in front of the shops that were being picketed by the Congress volunteers.

The muslim volunteers were given tea and light refreshments by some of the merchants and after spending about two hours in the locality they withdrew.

CLOTH SHOP MARKETS REMAIN CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

Shopkeepers' Hide-And-Seek Game

—:o:—

The two big cloth markets in the city, viz., the Mulji Jetha Market and the Mangaldas Market remained closed on Sunday also.

The foreign cloth shops at New Charni Road also remained closed for the whole day, excepting at short intervals when some of the shopkeepers tried to open the shops but had to close within a few minutes due to the activities of some lady volunteers moving round the area.

It appears that these shopkeepers are playing a hide-and-seek game. They want to do business but do not want the lady pickets to b arrested. With this end in view they have adopted a rather novel method. While they have kept the wooden shutters wide open the folding iron doors are locked and entry into the shop seems to be impossible. But some time they open these folding doors also expecting to allow a likely customer to enter in. But as soon as they see the lady pickets approaching they fold these iron doors also.

However the vigil kept by the pickets is so perfect that it is impossible for them to do any business.

CONGRESS WORKER RELEASED.

—:o:—

Mass Picketing Of Liquor Auction Sales.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Nov. 22.

Mr. Balvant Rao Pinjarkar a prominent Congress man and one volunteer of Hinganghat were released from Wardha Jail this morning.

Wardha Taluka "War Council" has decided to do mass picketing liquor auction sales of Wardha District, which will be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th of November. Attempts are being made to dissuade the contractors from taking part in the auction sales.

Rugby.—Secretary for Mines, Shinwell, announces composition of Coal Mines National Industrial Board, appointed under Coal Mines Act for hearing disputes between coal owners and miners.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the constitution of Board will command confidence. B. O. W.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows, Box No. .....Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

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A R3723

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FOR SALE—PRESS MACHINERY, Iron Beams, Girders, Rams suitable for Factories, etc., also a large quantity of old Iron Building and other materials. Apply Post Box 928.
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A VERY INFLUENTIAL Indian firm dealing in piecegoods, established in Calcutta for over 50 years desirous Sole representation for Eastern India of any big and up-to-date Cotton Mill situated in Bombay or Ahmedabad. Will carry stocks of several Lacks if necessary to push the mills qualities in the market. First class bank references guaranteed. Mills requiring services may kindly communicate under Box No. 454 Advertisement Deptt., The "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
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P R3633

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QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

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DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a Professorship in Mathematics on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of application with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references must reach the REGISTRAR not later than 7th February, 1931. For full particulars apply to the REGISTRAR
2040

NOTICE.

Messrs. W. A. CHAMBERS & CO. beg to announce that they are removing their Office from Standard Building, Hornby Road Fort to HENLEY BUILDING, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, as from MONDAY, the 27th instant.
W. A. CHAMBERS & CO.,
Chartered Architects.
1931

NOTICE

The Public and the Merchant Class in particular, are hereby informed that I have no concern whatsoever with the business of Mr. B. R. Row carried on in the name of Messrs. Row and Company and that I am the Sole Proprietor of my business carried on in the name of and known as G. R. Byrne and Company in Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th November, 1930.
G. R. BYRNE & COMPANY.
2039

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

To,

Messrs. SHAMJI KORSEY and RATTANSEY,
Korsey of Mokha, CUTCH

TAKE NOTICE that Messrs. LAKHMIDAS HEMRAJ and Co., carrying on business in Bombay at Dana Bunder, have filed a suit in the Bombay High Court being Summary Suit No. 1317 of 1930 against you and Kursey Hira and others to recover Rs. 3,332-0-9 due by you at the foot of your account with the said Plaintiffs and interest and costs and further interest.

In default of your obtaining leave to defend this suit within 10 days from the date hereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree against you for a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,332-0-9 for principal and interest plus costs of the suit.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1930.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
2041

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MEHERJIBHOY BOMONJI CASSINATH and Bai AWABAI MEHERJIBHOY CASSINATH have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, easements, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Esplanade Road (1 Ash Lane), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 11,645 square yards which larger piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 311, Collector's New No. 13831, Old Survey No. 453 and New Survey No. 3393; present Rent Roll No. 5849 and Cadastral Survey No. 385 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3809, 3810, 3811 (1), 3811 (2), 3312, Street Nos. 657, 129, 129A to 129C, 661-661A and 127, and which plot of land is situate at and on the Eastern side of Tardeo Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and is bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors and on or towards the South by a Private Road of the Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1930.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attroneys.
2037

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1740 of 1930.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 13th day of August, 1930.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT, a firm, and others ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
BHAGATRAMJI SHANKERDAS, and others ... Defendants.

To,
1. Bhagatramji Shankerdas,
2. Sheopratap Bhagatramji,
3. Ramnarayen Bhagatramji,
4. Lachminarayen Sheopratap,
5. Rameshwardas Sheopratap,
6. Dhanraj Ramnarayen,
7. Tejpal Ramnarayen,

The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you for recovery of Rupees 1,58,117-8-0 with interest on Rs. 1,50,000-0-0 as mentioned in the Plaint costs and interest thereon and for a declaration that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a first charge of your immoveable properties at Cawnpore, Calcutta and Lilwa mentioned in the Plaint for the repayment of the said amount, for sale of the said immoveable properties in default of payment of the said amount by you by a day to be fixed by this Honourable Court, for application of the net sale proceeds thereof towards payment of the said amount for all necessary directions, enquiries and orders, for a Receiver and injunction and further and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of December, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of August, 1930.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 16th day of August, 1930.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2038

Public Notices.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

—:o:—

ALLOTMENT LETTER and receipt No. 8864 for 25 shares Nos. 657676 to 657700 in the Union Bank of India Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Badridas Shivdanmal is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the Company within one month from this date after which duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) SHIVLAL HAJARIMAL.
R3720

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 32, Mount Mary's Hill Road, Bandra, valuable household furniture by Wimbridge and other well-known makers such as dining table, chairs, Chesterfield suites, book-cases and stand, gramophone with records, almirahs, roll top desk, folding tables, bedsteads, dressing tables, writing desk, washing table, washing machine, Frigidaire, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. H. C. Muller of Messrs. Volcart Bros.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF PICKERS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. S. Keshwalla and Sons, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 24th November, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

4 cases containing 50 single gross "Forum" Black Batavia Rawhide Steeped Pickers, No. 4 size, 1,300 lbs.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

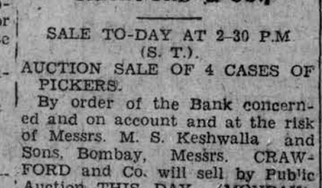
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1930, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Surplus New and Old Serviceable and Unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of Empty Casks and Steel Barrels, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish tins, packing cases, crates K. O. tins, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Staves of Casks, Leather, Rubber and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks, Steel Files, Empty Cement bags, Dynamos, Electric materials, Bolts and Nuts, Zinc, Lubricator machines W. C. Water tank, Old Vices bench of sorts, Lamps, Wheels, Typewriters, Lavatory fittings, Rope Manilla, Furniture, Gas fittings, C. I. and G. I. pipes and fittings, Fire-extinguishers, Tabulating Cards, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

SAHARA BLADES



for Gillette type Safety Razor with WIDE AND KEEN CUTTING EDGES. EVERY BLADE SOLD UNDER MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Markets. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
AGENTS:—
ISMAIL SIDDICK AND COY.
177, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Stockists:—Akbarali, Ganbow Street, Bombay. Perry and Co., Grant Road, Bombay. M. T. BROTHERS Three Gates, Ahmedabad. King and Co., Esplanade Row, Madras, E. R. Ilayes and Co., 301, China Bazar Road, Madras.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Thrilling Racing Story
WARNED OFF
Mickey Mouse, Audio Review, Pathe Sound Gazette
LOOK OUT NEXT SATURDAY
The Dramatic Thunderbolt of the Year
LORETTA YOUNG and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
IN
FAST LIFE
A 100% Talking First National Attraction the like of which you have never seen before

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Jack Taylor found real adventure in the heart of the cattle ranges.
Romance, Mystery, hand-to-hand conflict, and Thrilling adventure make
THE SILENT STRANGER
Starring
FRED THOMSON
FRED THOMSON
a most engrossing picture of the great outdoors!
Also 2 reels Comedy.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Vivacious "IT" Girl
CLARA BOW
In a New Role in The 100 p.c. Talking Picture.
DANGEROUS CURVES
Break a Date—Or Make One to See this Thrilling Picture.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A TERRIFIC TALKIE SUCCESS
LOOSE ENDS
featuring
EDNA BEST
OWEN NARES
A Picture of a Totally different Kind. You Must See It.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
2 GIRLS WANTED
featuring
JANET GAYNOR
(The Star of "7th Heaven")
GLEN TRYON
A Comedy Drama of Youth Love and Laughter.

RIALTO TALKIES
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE MAN OF 1,001 FACES
LON CHANEY
IN
THUNDER
Also a Two-part
LAUREL - HARDY
All Talking Comedy
No Increase in Prices.

The CAPITOL
To-day and To-morrow only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 22.

December	10.75
January	10.93
December (New Contract)	10.76
January (New Contract)	10.97 X
March (New Contract)	11.23
May (New Contract)	11.51
July (New Contract)	11.66

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 22.

December	10.89
January	11.03
Middling Spot	10.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS:
New York, Nov. 22.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 22.

	Opg.	Clos.
November		5.73
December		5.75
January	5.82	5.83
February		5.87
March	5.95	5.96
April		6.00
May	6.03	6.09
June		6.13
July	6.18	6.19
August		6.22
September		6.26
October	6.28	6.30
November		6.32
Middling Spot		5.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Scinde Fully Good	3.80
Scinde, Fine	4.05
Scinde Superfine	4.10
Bengal Good	3.55
Bengal Fully Good	3.80
Bengal, Fine	4.05
Oomra Good	3.75
Oomra Fully Good	4.05
Oomra Fine	4.35
Broach Fully Good	4.45
Broach Fine	4.70
Broach Superfine	4.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 22.

November	8.76
December	8.65
January	8.68
March	8.78
May	8.93
July	9.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.00

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 23.
Silver.—Market is idle and featureless.

Spot	16-5/8
Forward	16-1/2

GOLD.
London, Nov. 23.
Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:5:1-1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7-Days' Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	2-5/32 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	2-5/16 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 23.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.37-5/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.06-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	34.83
T.T. London on Madrid	42.85
T.T. London on Milan	92.79
T.T. London on Berne	25.06
T.T. London on Paris	123.60
T.T. London on Prague	163.78

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Nov. 22.

Demand Bills	485.37

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.— Sellers Dec.-Jan.	£5:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.— Sellers Nov-Dec.	£11:12:6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Nominal Nov-Dec.	£11:5:0.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.
Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes) £100.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £79.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £1.
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45) £80.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-10-0.
Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-10-0.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-7-0.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-13-6.
French 5 p.c. Rentes £20-12-0.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £113-10-0.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-18-9.
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock £64-5-0.
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950-55) £87.
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £55-5-0.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-6.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-7-3.
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-0.
Nitrate Railway Ord. £2-17-6.
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. £1-14-0.
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £1-10-0.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb. £64.
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48 £100.
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £98.
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929-47) £102-10-0.

INDIAN COTTON MOVEMENT.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)
November 21.
Receipts for week ending 20th Nov.:—

	1930. Bales.	1929. Bales.
Bengals	15,273	11,597
Oomras	16,513	38,817
Dholleras	1,886	330
Broach	79	209
Southerns	1,942	1,257
Persians	.....	43
Americans	714	.....
Egyptians	1,311	.....
E. Africans	888	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	38,606	52,253

Exports for week ending 20th Nov.:—

	Bales.
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	9,073
China	6,990
Japan	27,255
Coast Ports	325
Total	43,643

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	1,235
China, Japan & Coast Ports	6,517
Total	7,752

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 20th Nov.:—

1930.	1929.
230,438	237,098

Exports from 1st Sept. to 20th Nov.:—

	1930.	1929.
United Kingdom	9,378	15,187
Continent	99,247	148,369
China	91,870	16,772
Japan	255,443	126,714
Coast Ports	4,174	3,046
U. S. A.	109	5,755
Total	460,221	315,843

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 20th Nov. 1930	27,238
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 20th Nov. 1930	129,676
Same period last year	179,260
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th Nov. 1930	375,705
Same time last year	602,757

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931	25,385
American cotton arrived in India 1st to 20th Nov. 1930	6,118
American cotton at Sea for India	9,687

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 23.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.— Not offered.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton:—
Sellers December £10:1:3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nominal Nov.-Dec. £13:10:0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 23.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt:
Paid December 23/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt:—
Sellers 21/9 Jan./Apl.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 23.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:—
Seller 4-11/16.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

BANK RATE RAISED TO 6 P. C.

Currency Contraction Rs. 5 Crores

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Nov. 21.

MONEY.

This has been an eventful week in the financial market. Yesterday Government contracted currency to the extent of Rs. 5 crores against Rupee securities. This brings the total contraction during the calendar year to Rs. 37 crores. Furthermore, Government have at present stopped inviting tenders for the purchase of sterling. At the last bidding of treasury bills, the yield on three months bills was increased to 4¾ per cent. A combination of the above factors, coupled with the increasing amount of cotton arrivals in up-country centres account for a rise in the Bank rate by 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. effective 20th November. Last year the rate was raised to this level on 10th October.

Call money rate, however, has thus far remained unaltered and stands at about 2½ per cent though to-day owing to payment for treasury bill 3½ per cent. was paid. Treasury maturities almost balanced renewals during the week and while applications for three months have increased, those for six months usuance have naturally declined owing to the lack of corresponding improvement in the yield of the latter. The trade demand has declined by about Rs. 23.65 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3½ per cent., two months 3½ per cent., three months 4 per cent. and six months 4½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th November shows an increase of Rs. 43.83 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 24.88.6500 as compared with Rs. 25.14 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 27.40, as increase of 0.55 over last week. Government securities show an increase of Rs. 17.59 lacs to Rs. 26.10 crores. While loans and cash credits have declined by Rs. 35.30 lacs and Rs. 53.96 lacs respectively, Inland bills discounted have slightly risen by 9.72 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 47.56 lacs to Rs. 14.49 crores, while other deposits have fallen by Rs. 65.04 lacs to Rs. 24.94 crores.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was quiescent with prices almost unchanged. The demand for short-term bonds has slackened since the increase in return on treasury bills has to some extent diverted investment into that channel. Rates in 3½ per cent. Paper weakened since Wednesday on bear sales and it would appear that contraction of currency and the raising of the Bank rate sprang no surprise on this market. 3½ per cent. Paper after touching Rs. 64-9 improved and closed at Rs. 64-12. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan remain unchanged at Rs. 101-7, 1935 at Rs. 96-8, 1933 at Rs. 100-5 and 1939-44 at Rs. 94-6. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 101-2 and Rs 102-2, and 1933-36 at Rs. 101-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan shows no change at Rs. 74-2 and 1934-37 at Rs. 98-0. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 improved to Rs. 83-2, while 1934 Bonds quietened to Rs. 95-9. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained stationary at Rs 105.

The Bombay Improvement Trust have invited tenders for a 6 per cent. Debenture loan for Rs. 20 lacs due 1st November 1936. Applications will be received up to 25th November and the minimum amount to be tendered is Rs. 500 and multiples thereof. Since it is a short-term loan and issued at the attractive interest rate of 6 per cent. it is likely to be oversubscribed.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasuy bills were opened on Tuesday the 18th November. Total amounts offered were Rs. 12,25,000 and Rs. 1,69,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9 and above aggregating Rs. 11,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-13 and above aggregating Rs. 1,68,25,000 were also accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14 and 4-22 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th November to Monday the 24th at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-14-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 12th to 17th November amounted to Rs. 14,25,000 and Rs. 41,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 25th November. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th November. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows a small increase of Rs. 31.71 lacs in notes in circulation, which now stand at Rs. 170.63 crores. Silver coin and silver bullion have declined by Rs. 11.22 lacs to Rs. 117.10 crores and by Rs. 15.24 lacs to Rs. 5.61 crores respectively. Securities in India have risen by Rs. 45.59 lacs to Rs. 23.41 crores and those in England by Rs. 12.53 lacs to Rs. 2.22 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 90.83 as against 91.15 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The hopes of a rise in the export trade after Diwali have not materialised so far and sterling exchange as a consequence has dropped to 1s. 5-25/32 for buyers with sellers at no better than 1s. 5¾d. for ready T. T. In the forward market there was a fair sized speculative demand, but in the absence of cover and export bills banks were reluctant sellers, though for actual trade remittances either ready or forward business was possible. It is reported that banks were obliged to buy sterling from Government at their statutory selling rate of 1s. 5-49/64. Since yesterday, however, there was better feeling on the raising of the bank rate, contraction of currency and the suspension of sterling tenders. The following are the forward rates:—

Nov. 1s. 5¾d., Dec. 1s. 5-23/32d., Jan. 1s. 5-11/16d., Feb. 1s. 5-1/32d., March 1s. 5-5/8d. April 1s. 5-10/32d., May 1s. 5-9/16d., and Monsoon 1s. 4¼d.

The reduction in the railway freight rates of about 40 p cent. on wheat from the Punja to Karachi effective 17th November to February 1931 was considered a move in the right direction. It would help India to market abroad one million tons of surplus wheat in competition with that of Argentine and Australia. It is well to note that the above reduction will check the imports of foreign wheat into India.

A reduction in freight on w cotton would seem equally desirable and it is sincerely hoped that Government will take similar action in regard to this premier staple of India.

A press communique of the 18th instant states that remittances during the week ending 15th Nov., through sterling purchased in India, amounted to £293,000 and the total remittances since April 1st to £5,478,491.

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday the 19th November. Tenders will not be received until further notice.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold advanced to Rs. 21-6-9 per tola as a result of weak sterling exchange and hedge purchases by banks. Towards the close, however, there was a slight recession in prices as this demand was satiated. The up-country offtake is still 6,000 tolas per day and stocks on hand approximate 2-1/4 lacs tolas. Sovereigns improved proportionately, ready as well as delivery 4th December closing at Rs. 13-9-0. In London the quotation for gold was almost unchanged at 85s. 1d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-5-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 21-5-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 8th December settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 5th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £55000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 60,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 191,696 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was characteristd by easier conditions and there was a drop of about 8 annas in rates. Ready declined from Rs. 47-13 to Rs. 47-6 per 100 tolas. Advices from Shanghai indicated quieter feeling in that market the teel declining to 1s. 7 1/8d. with a reaction at the end to 1/7-1/4. Business was conducted on a restricted scale and the daily offtake averaged some 90 bars. Stocks on hand are quite ample at about 4,000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-3/4d. and 16-9/16d. for ready and 16-5/8d. and 16-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-13 and Rs. 47-5 for 10th December settlement and Rs. 47-6 and Rs. 47-4 for 9th January 1931 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £6,300 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £52,600. The total imports during the week amounted to 559 bars and Rs. 69,627 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £80,000.

The Economist of the 18th October reports that following the recommendations of the recent currency commission in Hongkong, steps have been taken to allow authorised banks to increase their note issue against cover of silver bars deposited in London instead of minted dollars held in Hongkong. This probably accounts for the recent large purchases made by Hongkong from the Indian Government.

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SHARES.

The share market opened weak, bute there was a slight recovery towards the close on bear covering. In the cotton mill section prices fell by about 5 points at the outset, but the loss was fully made up at the end. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeings: Rs. 661/4—667/8—672/8; Century Rs. 235—243/12—240; Central India Rs. 380—386/4—383/12; Crescent Rs. 63/2—70. Fazulbhoy Rs. 363/12—377/8—373/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 106/4—108/2; Indore Malwa Rs. 325; Kohinoor Rs. 111/4—177/8; Pearls Rs. 208/12—222/8; Simplex Rs. 50/12—53/2—53/8—53/2; and Swadesh Rs. 267/8—273/12—271/4.

The miscellaneous section ruled dull and quiet. Tata Iron Ordys after a slight increase closed at Rs. 25/6 and Defds at Rs. 281/4. Tata Hydros were unchanged at Rs. 102/8, and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 580xd. Alcock shares lost 5 points from Rs. 157/8 to Rs. 152/8. Bombay Burmahs declined from Rs. 515 to Rs. 483/12. Bombay Trams improved from Rs. 111/4 to Rs. 116/4. Bombay Steams show no material change and is quoted at Rs. 156-4. Bundi Cement shares stood at the last week's closing level of Rs. 12/8xw Indian cements after rising to Rs. 170 closed at Rs. 166/4. Ksthi Ordys and Defds. remain unaltered at Rs. 140 and Rs. 615. Railways shares kept steady with rates unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares suffered a decline of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 1,177/8 and Contributories from Rs. 301/4 to Rs. 293/12. Bank of India shares were quiet at Rs. 81/4, while those of the Central Bank remained unchanged at Rs. 14/8.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Yarn market has continued to remain quiet but steady during the week and prices have fluctuated within very narrow limit. Turnover has been rather disappointing looking to the volume of transactions that has been transacted during the week under review. Cotton continues to be rather irregular and weak and this has naturally been producing lack of confidence amongst the dealers, some of whom have been expecting a further decline in prices of cotton, on account of the increasing arrivals, which will take place in the next few weeks. The political situation in Bombay in particular and in the whole country in general does not show any signs of improvement in the near future and the reports cabled out to India about the Round Table Conference are not at all encouraging and naturally in these very uncertain circumstances it is possible that the dealers feel very nervous to take any fresh risk and do not show any inclination to make fresh purchases at the present moment except in small lots and sufficient for their immediate requirements. Further reports from up-country markets go to show that the Mills in Mofussil have sold their yarns particularly in coarse counts at a further reduction and have satisfied the requirements of their customers. The Bombay Mills therefore find it very difficult to obtain their present rates and on account of slight improvement in cloth sales most of them do not feel inclined to sell their stocks at lower rates. As a result fresh sales during the week by our Mills have been only limited and stocks with the Mills have been increasing. The future course of the market is very uncertain and it is difficult to expect any definite improvement in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

On account of the strong boycott propaganda English yarns do not find any sales from stock and dealers stand to lose very heavily. Forward busines is almost at a standstill.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Stocks in the local market are limited and therefore the prices remain steady and unchanged. Forward business is very limited on account of the wrong boycott movement but a moderate demand in this class of yarns in particular is found in the local market and also from the consuming districts. Exchange and Sampin have been fluctuating on a small scale.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Stocks have been now accumulating and as the forward prices are yet not steady but uncertain. demand is now naturally restricted for fear of further fall in prices. Besides some stocks are lying in Southern Indian Ports which require to be consumed and the position on the whole is therefore not quite healthy.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills find it very difficult to realize better prices for their stocks of yarns and although some of them are willing to cut a shade dealers do not feel inclined to offer any big lots even at reduced prices at the moment. Consuming districts have been making small purchases every now and then and cheap lots go into consumption very quickly. The goods qualities are not so much in demand inasmuch as consumers are not in favour of paying higher prices on account of a serious drop in the prices of all commodities which considerably affects the purchasing power of the millions of poor agriculturists in this country. In the circumstances detailed above we do not expect any improvement in prices in the immediate future.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Nov
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 15/16 Nov/Dec.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 138 1/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 83 3/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 5/8 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 22nd instant
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 21st instant
London/Paris 123.60 21st instant
London/Belgium 34.825 21st instant
London/Switzerland 25.05 21st instant
London/Italy 92.75 21st instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £4-5-1 20th instant £4-5-1 1/4 21st instant
Silver London Ready 16 11/16 20th instant 16 5/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 16 9/16 20th instant 16 1/2 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 36 5/16 20th instant 36 1/8 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 2 3/16 per cent 20th instant 2 3/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 mos 2 11/32 per cent 20th instant 2 5/16 per cent 21st instant
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2½ per cent
3 mos 3 3/4 per cent
6 mos 4½ per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone.—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. No special feature.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/8
4 per cent Loan due 1964-37 Rs 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/9
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101/6
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/14

FORWARD RATES.

2nd December settlement.
3-1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-10-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3 Months Discounts 2-3/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2-1/2 p.c.
One Month 2 3/4 p.c.
Three Months 3-1/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate per cent.

HELP

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SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

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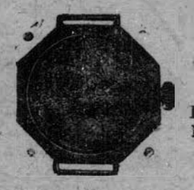

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LAXMI KABACHA. The wearer of this can charm three worlds, not to speak of subduing man. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends respect every where etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

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... OF SPORT.

...w Light Weight Champion Golf Wonder Retires Lady's Swimming Record

Al Singer, the Lightweight champion of the world has been deposed and since his conqueror Tony Cannzoneri was himself defeated by Kid Berg a few months ago, another clash between this pair is inevitable.

Berg cleaned up most of the contenders for the crown during his sojourn in the States and it is only fair that the American Boxing Association should give him a chance for a title bout, however much they might like to keep the title in America.

Carnera, the Italian heavy weight has been watched with Paolino Uzucdin who recently beat Maurice Griscele the Frenchman at Paris.

WORLD'S CHAMPION GOLFER RETRESS

The retirement of Bobby Jones, the worl'd greatest Golfer has come as a surprise to sportsmen the world over. The Young American prodigy has broken all records in this game whose followers number legion and it is a pity that he will not figure in competiture golf again. Jones is reported to have signed an agreement with the Warner Brother's Corporation to produce pictures of educational value.

HOCKEY AT GWALIOR

The Hockey season has started though Bombay will not make a beginning until next month. The Bombay Customs are making a bid for the Gwalior Gold Cup. They won their first match and have greatly impresed the on lookers scientific game. Their most danferous opponents are likely to be the Jhansi Heroes who recently defeated them in a practice game.

SUNDAY GAMES' BAN

The refusal of Hobbs to play cricket on Sundays has created a sensation in the country where Sunday games are a feature.

Most Anglo-Saxon countries do not favour any form of part on this day but there are evident signs that prejudice on the question is slowly being overcome. There is no ban on Sunday games in Australia and as far as India is concerned this seems to be about the only day on which most people are free for recreation.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS

Miss Joyce Cooper's latest performance—breaking the 100 yards British record—is an extraordinary feat. It is the back-end of the season. Miss Cooper has been racing every week for the past seven months, at home on the Continent, and in America and Canada; yet despite her arduous season. she recorded 62 2-5sec. for 100 yards in an officially-timed attempt at the Wallasey Baths, Seacombe, when she succeeded in beating Miss Constance Jean's record by 2 1-5-sec.

Miss Cooper now holds every British free-style record from 100 to 500 yards, inclusive, in addition to the 150 yards back-stroke.

The St. Paul's schoolboy, M. T. French-Williams, put up a capital performance in the 100 yards boys' championship of London when he won by seven yards in the fast time of 59 3-5sec. French-Williams is definitely the fastest junior in the country—probably the fastest junior of all time—and it will be particularly interesting to follow his future career.

NOTED FRENCH RUNNER AND OLYMPIC GAMES

Known "the Nurmi of France," Jules Ladoumegue, who has been breaking world's athletic records recently, will not take part in the Olympic Games at Los--Angles two years hence unless he is allowed to proceed to America some time before the event.

"Some runners," stated Ladoumegue in an interview with the "Echo de' Sports," "settle down quickly under new conditions, but I am not one of them." When the difficulties of expense, regulations, and military leave were pointed out to him. Ladoumegue remarked. "All right I won't go. Either we should send a good team under the best conditions or send nobody." Perhaps Ladoumegue will change his mind after his marriage in December.

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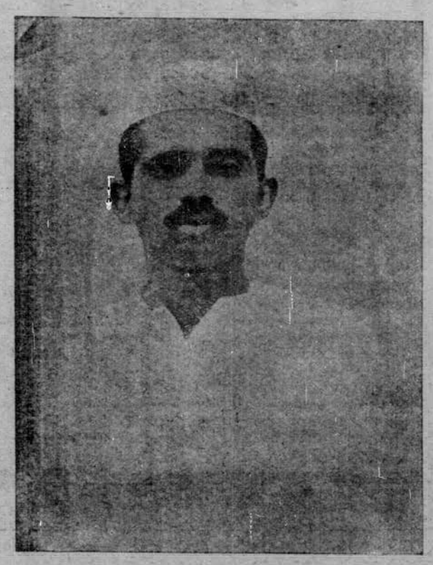
AHMEDABAD LEADERS IN JAIL.



Sjt. Rajendra Shambaprasad Thakore of Ahmedabad (left), who has been sentenced to 1-3|4 months' R. I., under the Picketing Ordinance.

Sjt. Krishnalal Trikumlal Desai (Right), who was captain of the volunteers at Dharsana and was badly injured in the raid. He is undergoing his 7-1|2 months of rigorous imprisonment.

Sjt. Jayantilal Narbheram Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Secretary of the 2nd Ranpur Inquiry Committee who was jailed for 2-1|2 months' but later released due to the decision of the High Court.

Sjt. Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai, M.A., LL.B., President of the 2nd Ranpur Inquiry Committee and "Dictator" of the Broach Congress Committee now in jail.

Sjt. Pandurao Chotalal Thakore (Left), Editor of the Ahmedabad Congress Bulletin who has beensentenced to 7-1|2 months' R. I.

Sjt. Satendra H. Diwan (Right), an active Youth Leaguer of Ahmedabad, who has been sentenced to 4 month' R. I.

FOUNDER OF CHRISTA SEVA SANGHA.

Enthusiastic Welcome In Bombay.

An enthusiastic welcome back to the "Land of his adoption" was accorded by representatives of every section in the city to Rev. Father Winslow, the Founder and First Superior of the Christa Seva Sangha, who returned from England yesterday with a new recruit to his "order" in Rev. Eric Barbar.

Rev. Verrier Elwin another distinguished member of the Sangha who is well-known for being the author of "Christ and Satyagraha" and his writings on Mahatma Gandhi was another guest of honour.

Rev. Bhaskare was the host.

Mr. K. Natrajan who presided expressed satisfaction at meeting one who sought to bridge the gulf created by the unchristian aspect of Christianity in India.

Speakers who followed Mr. Natrajan paid unanimous tribute to the work of the Christa Seva Sangha which had with truest spiritual insight actively sympathised with Indian nationalist aspirations by speech and action.

Miss Main Chubb and Mrs. J. Halliday, Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Yusuf Meherally, Joachim Alva, I. J. Sampson, Prof. Wadia, Principal Soares, C. Mascarenhas and Dr. George Coelho, spoke on the occasion.

Fr. Winslow made a brief speech in reply.

Amongst the other guests were Misses Dastur, Ramdas, Hilla Vakil, Malelu, Patet, Patell and Navalkishore and Messrs. Chimanlal Shah, Homi Kapadia and Samuel Malelu.

IN AID OF NEW ERA SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Peare Sahib To Give A Concert

The management of the New Era School announce that Professor Peare Saheb, the well-known musician has agreed to come down to Bombay from Calcutta in December next to give a musical concert at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, in aid of the school.

The rates of admission are Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 and seats for Rs. 10 and 5 can be reserved on payment of an extra sum of annas four per seat at the School premises, Tanker Ville, Gowalia Tank Road.

Dr. Kabbur Given 6 Months' R. I.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 22.

Dr. Kabbur was sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine on one charge under Intimidation Ordinance at Sirsi.

His trial on a separate charge for a similar speech is taking place to-day.

Five Congress workers were arrested at Mulgund (Dharwar Dist.) and brought to Gadag.

What the People Say

HUGE IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

Disastrous To Indian Farmers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following two extracts from yesterday's and to-day's reports of Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. are an interesting reading in so far as they throw a lurid light on the mentality of some of our mill-owners who are reaping rich fruits from the present boycott movement.

In the report dated 20th November, it is stated:—

"It is reported large consignments of American cotton are afloat to India and this will adversely affect the Indian staple varieties on the eve of the crop movement in India."

To-day's report elucidates the position further as under:—

"From the beginning of September, it is reported local importers have contracted about 25,000 bales American cotton, out of which about 5,000 bales have already arrived and a large consignment is expected by the end of this near."

The news contained in the reports are naturally distressing for those who have the interests of Indian cotton at heart. Should it not be expected of Indian millowners that they use only Indian cotton in the manufacture of Swadeshi fabrics? My enquiries in necessary quarters make me think that the American varieties are not indispensable and Indian varieties can be conveniently used in place of these. What is then the reason for the Indian manufacturers to use American cotton? It is suggested that probably the American cotton is cheaper than the Indian cotton. But in view of the fact that every patriotic Indian prefers to buy Swadeshi to Videshi cloth, even though the Swadeshi cloth may be a little dearer, it is the bounden and patriotic duty of every Indian mill owner to use Indian cotton in preference to American cotton. In case nt falls to do so he will be betraying the consumer who has pledged himself to buy only Swadeshi cloth.

It is necessary that every such mill-owner should be warned in time that if he persists in using American cotton, boycott of cloth manufactured by that mill will be urged. This is a case which requires the serious and earnest attention of national workers.

It may be noted that the interests of farmers are also affected by such imports. It is very likely that the farmers may get a little better price for their cotton if such imports of American cotton are not encouraged.

In view of what has been said above, it will be treachery to the country for Indian mill-owners to import American cotton at present. They will be betraying the farmer and the consumer. The sooner these mill-owners are brought to their senses, by some drastic action in necessary quarters, the better it will be for the whole country.—Yours etc.

K.

Nov. 21.

"REDISTRBUTING INSURANCE RISK"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest the article contributed by Mr. S. N. C. Patucuk regarding "Redistributing Insuring Risk" appearing in your paper to-day.

The appeal issued by the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha to the insuring public of Bombay to patronise Indian insuring companies is quite welcome but, unfortunately, there are only about eleven Indian offices doing fire, accident and marine insurance business against 112 British and foreign offices and consequently the Indian offices are not in a position to keep ...the whole risk offered to them and they are, therefore, dependant on foreign offices for redistribution in other words for treaties. We have not got in India any Indian office whose business is solely to accept reinsurances by treaties or facultatively and if any capitalist comes fowrad to start an insurance office on this principle he is likely to succeed. There is a vast scope for a number of companies of this sort and if anybody comes forward I have got a scheme ready with a view to start a reinsurance company.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

THE STANDARD MILLS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report published in your issue of to-day, regarding the strike at the Standard Mills, we have to point out to you that allegation made therein that strike is due to the 40 per cent. cut in the wages of weavers is incorrect. There has been no cut in the wages. It is due to poor efficiency and less working days that the weavers get less wages.—Yours, etc..

For the Standard Mills, Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

H. N. HIRAMANECK.

Secretary.

The Wheat Trade

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While making the left-handed grace of reductions in freight rates to the Indian wheat though the Government evinces a caution that the concession is most opportune being so far in advance of the harvesting seasons in Australia and Canada they have evidently overlooked the 306.6 million bushels of the export surplus for the crop year 1928-29 of the empire wheat-growing countries alone. The entire bulk is seeking for and has been already blocking the foreign markets. The commercial attaches to the consular, and diplomatic services abroad are in constant attendance to watch and arrange for the disposal there of. A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" may supply fuller information a fragment of which can be found in the "Economist" Oct. 18 page 705. Unless, therefore, in absence of Trade Commissioners of India in the purchasing countries, special arrangements are made with British Consuls, who under the long vouchsafed convention are "de jure" guardians of India's interests for looking to marketing facilities in the foreign markets there is no possibility of substantial disposals of the surplusage from India. A mere acceleration of exp-t would make much less headway without active assistance in foreign markets. May the din reach the otherwise engaged ears of the powers-that-be in India.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

GREETING TO GANDHIJI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps it would be a piece of news to you and the people of India to know that "The Gandhi Society, London, had despatched following telegram, on Mahatma's Birthday at Yeravda Goal. At I do not think any publicity was given to it in any of the local papers or was it delivered to Mahatmaji, you would be good enough to publish it in order to acquaint the public in regard to the interest that is taken in the national movement 7,000 miles away even.

THE GANDHI SOCIETY LONDON.

Gandhi, Yeravda Jail, Poona, India, Birthday Greeting, Sympathy, Support from European, American and Indian Friends:—

Romain Rolland.
Paul Birnkoff.
Mrs. Ferozepur Britton.
Devere Allen (Editor, "World To-morrow" New York).
Laurence Houseman.
H. W. Nevinson.
Lilla & Fenner Brockway, M.P.
Runham Brown.
G. S. Dara, Editor "United India" London.
Abdul Majid (Imam Working Mosque).
David Erulker.
Reginald Reynolds.
John Paton (Editor, "New Leader," London).
Rev. Walter Walsh.
Mrs. Farukl.
Mrs. Byramji (Of Nagpore).
Hilda Browning.
G. L. url (Trinity College, Cambridge).

(Sd.) G. S. DARA,
Secretary,
The Gandhi Society, London.

—Yours, etc.,
R. T. GOVERNOR.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

PREVENTION OF SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Ghatkopor Sarwajanik Jeevadaya Khata writes:

A Sub-Committee has been appointed from the Markets and Garden Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the question of the Slaughter of Milch Cattle in Bombay, and the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata has been invited to inform the Committee as to (i) How many animals they can rescue, (ii) What would be their conditions, (iii) What facilities they require.

This being a question that affects all the Commercial, Charitable, Public Utility Associations as well as the General Public of Bombay, a public meeting of all interested in this great question will be held at the Offices of the Grain Merchant's Association (Dabda Galli, Musjid Bunder, Bombay) on Saturday the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the question. All interested parties are hereby cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. at Kharek Bazar under the auspices of the Mandvi Students Union when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Gangaben Patel and Kantaben Khandwala will address the meeting.

"BULLETIN" SELLER BEATEN.

One Satyagraha volunteer was beaten by the police while he was selling "Congress Bulletins" at Matunga.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GAIWADI.

A public meeting will be held to-day at 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Bombay Marwadi Young Men's Association at Gaiwadi Dadisheth Lane.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala will preside. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Gangaben Patel, Niranjan Sharma (Ajit) and other prominent persons will speak.

Mr. Gajendra Nath Sharma who has been released from jail will be congratulated.

PROTEST AGAINST FIRING ON GURUDWARA.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

In compliance with the order of the S.G.P.C. Amritsar the only representative body of the Sikhs, a procession will start from the Gurdwara building, Frere Road, on Tuesday at 5 p.m. sharp.

The procession is a part of the programme chalked out by the Panth, as a protest against the firing at the Gurdwara Sisganj Delhi. The procession will terminate at the Gurdwara at 9 p.m. when a meeting will be held.

—:o:—

STUDENT'S SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

French Bridge Road Chawpatty. Open for only four days more.

To-day's Entertainment programme:—

Sjt. D. P. Sharma, Radio Artist, who was such a great favourite at the Parsee Rajkiya Sabha's Swadeshi Bazaar and other Exhibitions will give a programme of National Music at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

"THROW OF DICE."

—:o:—

Film Of Picturesque Romance.

Interest in films produced by groups of educated progressives is, naturally, keener than the interest one could observe in films which follow the safe routine of commercial manufacture. "The Light of Asia", "Shiraz" and the "Goddess" have placed the present group that now offers the "Throw of Dice" its place and position of distinction. It has departed, as some other groups have departed, from the average routine of Indian film manufacture.

"The Throw of Dice" is a film of picturesque romance. The settings alternate between jungle wildernesses and luxurious palace interiors. Processions and pageants, wild animals, magic, music and dance all obtain their accustomed place in the picturesque romance. Old and older Delhi, the Divan-i-khas at Delhi and the regions near Kutub, Hindu temple and ancient tomb and the palaces and fort at Udaipur have been employed for their obvious charm and appeal. The film is, in fact, a series of picturesque fragments, of ancient monuments, costumes and customs.

Set against this surroundings is a plain story of a kingdom and a bride staked, lost and won by the "Throw of Dice". The story takes several ingenious turns. There is movement, very rapid movement, from one incident to another. But there is little organised development of dramatic interest. The interest is spread and scattered on many points and incidents of indifferent importance.

Except towards very nearly the end the players' grip on the story is ellusive. Syt. Charu Roy has for example, small scope to interpret his character. Miss Seeta Devi gets a chance, occasionally, for an emotional release. And, Sjt. Humansu Rai makes the best of the situations reserved for him. The players seem to be at the mercy of a thin story and an accumulation of incidents. Compared with "Devadasi", to cite a recent example, produced with, more or less, similar progressive ideas, the direction of "The Throw of Dice" lacks plan and definition. Both "Devadasi" and the "Throw of Dice" derive their significance from the attractive settings and surroundings of ancient Indian monuments, from the pomp of pagents and processions. But the "Throw of Dice" is more emphatically picturesque. It is, therefore, less dramatic. Its sub-title is "A Romance of India". The sub-title is the index to the photo-play. It is a "Romance of India" Almost every detail that can add to the picturesque "Romance of India" is to be found there. But the accumulated details are a distraction The "Throw of Dice" is a series of pictures and incidents, not a picture. The film is, apparently, expensive, spectacular and well-intentioned. It is not of the set routine of manufacture of the average Indian films. That is its difference from them.

MR. BRAILSFORD IN MEERUT COURT.

I. L. P. AND CLASS WAR.

"Adversary Of Every Form Of Imperialism And Capitalism."

MEERUT, Nov. 23.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, Labour journalist, who at the request of the accused in the conspiracy case was called in as a court witness said he had recommended accused M. G. Desai for employment on staff of the "Daily Herald" and the "Daily News."

The Independent Labour Party to which witness belonged was still carrying on a propaganda against any next war. Prominent among those who carried on this propaganda were Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. Keir Hardy.

The Second International had always been using slogan "Workers of World Unite." The League of Youth was organised by all parties of the Second International. Marxism was theoretical basis of the whole Second International movement on the Continent.

NOT A COMMUNIST ORGANISATION.

The Labour Research Department which could be said to have been founded by Lord Passfield was publishing much valuable information and he did not consider it a Communist organisation. The Independent Labour Party was the declared adversary of every form of imperialism and capitalism and its aim was to put a stop to every form of exploiting in the colonies overseas. The point of view of moderate section of the Second International was that if evolutionary or constitutional methods failed resort to revolutionary methods would become more or less inevitable.

I. L. P. AND CLASS WAR.

Questioned by accused Dange witness said the Independent Labour Party was certainly not opposed to class war. That party would concede India's claim to complete independence if she should so demand it but it would lay before her certain reasons in the hope of persuading her not to make that demand. It supported the present Government in England with many qualifications.

PREPARED TO BREAK LAW.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp witness stated that if constitutional methods failed the Second International would be prepared to break law but he must add that they would be slow to conclude that all other methods had failed. It would not contemplate taking up arms to win power for the working class so long as the latter enjoyed under universal suffrage and under democratic constitution the opportunity of gaining power by constitutional means from the present ruling class. In Great Britain they did enjoy those benefits. The Independent Labour Party considered it risky to collaborate with the Third International.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday.—A. P.

ALLEGED DESPATCH FROM MEERUT JAIL FOR MOSCOW.

Defence Lawyer On Its Inadmissibility As Evidence.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Meerut:—After the cross-examination and re-examination of Mr. George Clarke, Inspector of Customs, Bombay, was concluded, the rest of the day was devoted to the question of the admissibility of, as a prosecution evidence in the case, and article entitled "Situation in India" which Clarke had seized from one V. H. Joshi in Bombay which, it is alleged, had been written by the accused Dange in the Meerut Jail. Mr. Kemp Counsel for prosecution, urged that the account or statement of the conspiracy by one of the conspirators to co-conspirators or outsiders would be admissible. He quoted various legal authorities on the point and explained how in keeping with the Evidence Act, the document could be admissible.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, for the defence, on the other hand contended that the document was not a statement or an account of the conspiracy by any of the accused, and therefore could not be admissible under the Evidence Act. Referring to the article itself, Sinha, "At best it was a statement if it was a statement at all of Mr. Joshi or some one else and not of Mr. Dange. The prosecution, he said, had not shown any motive as to why the document was carried by Mr. Joshi, nor that it was a statement of the conspiracy by the accused to the co-conspirators or outsiders. Mr. Sinha submitted that since indirect evidence of any witness was inadmissible, indirect evidence against accused who could be cross-examined on the subject would not also be admissible, even though it originated from the accused himself. Counsel stated that being partly in custody of prison authorities, and partly in custody of the police, the accused had no opportunity of sending out any document or writing anything. Mr. Kemp intervening pointed out that Mr. Joshi had seen Mr. Dange six days before the document in question was seized. The Court reserved orders.

C. I. D. OFFICERS EXAMINED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Meerut.—At the resumed hearing of the Conspiracy Case to-day Deputy Inspector Kothare of Bombay C.I.D., told the court that in the course of his duties he had to intercept a number of letters. He also identified some of the originals, as well as copies of letters prepared by him. Witness said he received these letters from various post offices in Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Trivedi, of Bombay C.I.D., next related some of the activities of certain accused in the case in connection with All-India Workers and Peasants' Party Conference, held in Calcutta in December 1928. The witness attended the first three days of the Conference and was also present in the Congress pandal, when a procession organised by that party took possession of it. He knew the Congress people objected to this, but had finally given in to the processionists.

"INDIA IS DETERMINED TO BE FREE."

(Continued from page 1.)

vernment had jailed him bodily his soul was free and for the sake of his principle he would cheerfully undergo the privations though he had been suffering from piles since 1920 and had complaint of hernia for the last four years and was not keeping good health.

Sjt. Mehta suggested that as the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was observing so many other "days" and "weeks" it should observe one day as "Patel Day".

BRITISH TRADE IN CLOTH. RUINED.

Sjt. Mehta then proceeded show that figures of import of British goods during the months of July, August and September 1930 showed that the import of British goods had gone down by 50 per cent. He exhorted the audience to carry on the boycott intensively. He was told that the citizens of Bombay require a lathi charge occasionally to keep up the boycott movement. He deplored that attitude and said that people must carry on the movement whether and impetus was given to it or not.

"OUT FOR A REVOLUTION."

He also deplored the attitude of those who condemned police excesses and lathi charges and wanted indirectly protection from police. They should know that they were out for a revolution, though it was a peaceful and non-violent revolution and in the ordinary course they should not expect their opponents to be civil and merciful towards them or to protect them. If they felt the insult they should take to Swadeshi and try to stop completely imports of foreign cloth in the country.

"CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG".

Sjt. Mehta then referred to the despatch of the Government of India and said that he was surprised to find people who even now believed in their sincerity. "Now at least when the cat is out of the bag nobody can be deceived" he added.

MRS. GANGABEN PATEL WARNS MERCHANTS.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel observed that the Sevikas and the general public were not unaware of what was going behind the scenes and how the merchants were carrying on business secretly. But she warned the merchants that the Sevikas were determined to see that the trade in foreign cloth was stopped. She appealed to the merchants not to give in at a critical time.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that for the cause of their country's freedom Indians should not depend on the R.T.C. the Prime Minister, the Viceroy or even their own countrymen the Liberals.

PREMIER'S PLATITUDES.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald's speech at the R.T.C. showed that while he praised the Indian delegates he did not say a word that would be binding on him. If the Premier wanted to see what Indian women are like he should not judge them by Mrs. Shah Nawaz but come to India and see what wonders they were performing. But whatever the Premier or Lord Irwin did or did not do for India, India was sure to win freedom. He knew that the fight was going to be long but if they carried it on with honesty of purpose they would achieve success soon.

He did not know if their sufferings would melt the hearts of British people as Gandhiji hoped they would but if they could empty their pockets by boycotting their goods their hearts would certainly melt and they would come down to their knees.

WOMEN'S RESOLVE.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala advised the women to find out effective ways to close the shops of foreign cloths permanently. She said that if the merchants persisted in their mad venture to revive their trade in foreign cloth their own sisters, daughters and wives would ask them to wear bangles and sit at home and they themselves would go to fighting field and win India's war of freedom.

RELEASED LEADERS GARLANDED.

Messrs. Ganpatishanker, S. K. Patil, R. S. Padbidri and Iswardas Patel were then garlanded by the President.

Replying on behalf of those who were congratulated Sjt. S. K. Patil in a marathi speech said congratulating those came out of jail those who remained out deserved to be congratulated.

NOT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Those who were in jail were really happy and safe. He did not think that it was a great sacrifice to go to jail. When the movement started nobody not even Gandhiji expected so much from Bombay. Gandhiji only wanted that Bombay should keep peace. But it had worked wonders and had proved that it fully deserved to be called the "Urbs prima in India's". The credit he said must go to the volunteers the rank and file.

INDIA IS BOUND TO WIN

Paying tribute to the women Mr. Patil said that when the women of India were awakened India was sure to succeed. Even the mighty British Empire would find it impossible to crush the movement backed by Indian women.

Sjt. Patil further said that the prisoners in the Nasik Jail used to learn with pride about the glorious achievements of their comrades who were outside. They were not in the least interested in the R.T.C. Every prisoner believed that those who had proceeded to London defying the country's mandate were their enemies and traitors to the cause of Indian freedom.

MESSAGE OF PRISONERS.

Giving the message of the prisoners who were still in jail the speaker said that they never thought of amnesty. None of them wanted to come out as a slave. They wanted to come out as free men only. Personally jail life had made him more determined and he would not mind going to jail even ten times.

Sjt. Ganpantishanker another Secretary of the "War Council" said that he had come back after 216 days of leave. He felt that it would be shameful on the part of the merchants to go back upon their word and to revoke their decision. Compared to the sacrifies and sufferings of the Gujrat peasants their sacrifices were much too small. He made a fervent appeal to the Bombay merchants to stick to the programme of boycott and to complete it.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting before it came to a close.

DOES MAHATMAJI TAKE FRESH FRUITS?

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Contradicts Press Note.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

Your representative interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President and Sjt. Mahadev Desai, who are very closely associated with Mahatmaji and requested them if they had to say anything regarding the Government Press note issued recently stating that Mahatmaji is taking fresh fruits. The Sardar said: "I am surprised at the Government issuing this communique to contradict my colleague Jairamdas' statement, after his arrest and so I hasten to corroborate what he has said. Jairamdas and I had the privilege of staying with Mahatmaji during the Jayakar-Sapru peace-parleys. We saw that he was taking no fresh fruits and on pressing him to do so we learnt that he had abandoned them, in view of the atrocities which were being perpetrated by the police on unarmed citizens. Even since then I used to make inquiries of responsible Jail officials who always told me that Gandhiji would not take fresh fruits. His diet consists of tomatoes, and sweet potatoes goat's milk and dates. He used to take raisins for a time but even those he discontinued, and of fresh fruits he has had none for the last five months. It is likely that Government count tomatoes as fruits. In that case this communique is both "suppressio veri and suggestio falsi".

EXTRACTS FROM GANDHIJI'S LETTER.

In this connection, Mr. Mahadev Desai gave me numerous extracts from Gandhiji's letters to the Ashram, which in words of Mr. Mahadev: "Fresh fruit does not appear to be necessary for me", wrote Gandhiji on the 14th July in reply to some one pressing him to take fresh fruit. In a letter dated 7th September Mahatmaji said: "I have dropped the dried fruit also. The sour lemons remain. I take vegetables in place of dried fruits. Sweet potatoes and raw tomatoes are standing vegetables.....If the change proves successful, in the long run the cost is considerably reduced. Let us see." On the 22nd of the same month he wrote: "The change to vegetable persist. There is no set-back nor is there visible further progress." On the 5th of October he wrote in his letter: "The vegetable experiment seems to have proved a success, and it gives me joy to know that the disappearance of even dried fruit reduces the cost very materially." On the 26th of the same month he said: "I have considerably reduced the vegetable and gone back to dates. There will be still variations." In his latest letter of first of this month he has written: "Yes, just now it is a combination of dates and vegetables, the latter sparingly." Mr. Mahadev concluding these extracts said that there is no mention of fresh fruits in any of Mahatmaji's letters since the last five months!

SENTENCED FOR HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

High Court Reduces Sentence

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the revisional application of Prabhakar Gopal Bulei who was sentenced by Mr. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for wilfully disabling himself for work by refusing to take food in jail. Their Lordships reduced the sentence to 14 days.

The applicant was admitted in the Arthur Road Jail on November 20, 1929, to serve a sentence on his conviction in a case. His weight at that time was 80 lbs. On February 15, 1930, the prisoner's weight was 92 lbs. but he went on hunger-strike on that day. He was charged with wilfully disabling himself from doing work on March 17 under Section 45 (5) of the Prison Act. He was convicted on April 4 and sentenced to two months' rigoous imprisonment by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla.

From April 4 the accused still continued to refuse to eat the food prescribed by the Prison Diet and disabled himself from labour. He was therefore charged with the same offence again. According to medical evidence the prisoner was given nasal feeding continuously from March 17 to April 4, to save his life and it was stated by the prosecution that he took some food surruptitiously between April 4 and April 10. His weight was reduced to 70 lbs. on April 10.

The accused pleading not guilty to the charge, stated that a fresh cause of action had not arisen as he was continuously on hunger-strike from February 14 to April 10, and he had already been convicted on April 4. He denied that he had refused to do work. He went on hunger-strike because he was not treated well.

The Magistrate, however, on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months on July 17.

Against this conviction the accused appealed and their Lordships reduced the sentence to 14 days.

NO DESIRE TO CONTEST ELECTION.

Mr. Purshottamdas Trikamdas has addressed the following letter to the voters of F Ward.

At the suggestion of a few friends I agreed to contest the seat from your ward which fell vacant on account of the death of Dr. Batliwalla. In deference to desire of President Vallabhbhai who is of opinion that no national worker however humble he may be should divert any part of his energies to other channels I have decided to withdraw from the contest.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to those numerous friends from the war who offered their spontaneous support to my candidature. I need hardly say that I would have been proud to represent your ward but under the circumstances I shall not have the privilege to do so immediately. On some future occasion I hope to obtain this privilege if you are desirous of my representing you.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October last the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary at Sion was 843. Among them the number of new admissions was 246, viz. Hindus 193, Mussalmans 32 and Christians 21. The average daily attendance was 31.

COLLAPSE OF VIZIANAGRAM TEAM

—:o:—

HOBBS DISMISSED FOR 14.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

At the resumed match between the Vizianagram team and Governors XI to-day, the former were all out for 78. Hobbs contributing 14. In the second innings, The Governors XI were all out for 46. The Vizianagram team had made 25 for no wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. Play will be resumed on Monday. His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Jackson were present and treated the teams to luncheon.—A. P.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET BOMBAY.

The Rest were entertained by the Hindu Gymkhana in a day and a half fixture on Saturday. The Hindus won the toss and elected to bat. Jai and S. S. Dongre opened the innings and played steadily till the former was held in the stips when the score stood at 60. R. Wadkar played a faultless innings and was unbeaten with 84, when stumps were drawn for the day: the score Board showing 248 runs for 4 wickts.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

L. P. Jai A. C. Richards b. d'Advoine 26.
S. S. Dongre b. d'Avoine 36.
S. K. Pawaskar c. Pereira b. Barday 34.
V. S. Dongre b. R. C. Pereira 33.
R. R. Wadkar not out 84.
C. M. Rana not out 10.
Extras 25
Thus making a total of 248 runs for 4 wickets.

St. Xavier's College V. S. Islam Gymkhana

The Islam Gymkhana fielded a comparatively weak team against the Collegions, as a number of their regulras, are playing in the Poona Tournament. The match ended in a draw. The Xavieri'es, batted first and piled up a total of 170 for 7. Shaffi representing the College scored 57 and retired after a splendid display.

B. C. Metha's 48 was a good constitution. The Islamites replied with 122 for 3 wickets when time was called.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A. Shaffi retired 57.
Pagdiwalla b. Hirji 0.
B. C. Mehta st. Nathani b. Wali Ahmed 48.
Bhave L.B.W. Khairaz 9.
Fernandez b. Sherwani 15.
Nariman run out 7.
Phatarphode C. Khairaz b. Kazerani 4.
Ali Merchant, not out 22.
Mascarhens, Patel did not bat.
Extras 15.
Thus making a total of 170 for 7 wickets.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shariff b. Fernandez 19.
Kazerani c. Merchant b. Fernandez 13.
H. Khairaz b. Bhave 33.
Sherwani not out 32.
S.M. Kadri (jn.) not out 6.
Extras 19.
Thus making a total of 123 for 3 wickets.

ENGLAND BEATS WALES.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the Association Football International at Wrexham to-day, England beat Wales by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. W. Buchler will deliver a lecture on "China and Japan" (Present day Life) illustrated with lantern slides to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

—:o:—

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment will play Music at the Sir P. M. Gardens to-day, (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that offer of Indian Princes immediately to enter All-India Federation has ended conflict between British view based on necessity for gradualness of transfer of governmental power and British Indian demand for all or nothing. This is not because Indian States will send representatives to Federal Legislature who will necessarily be more trusted here than British Indian representatives but because the will introduce into legislature element of balance, racial, religious and political. Proceeding Guardian says that Round Table Conference has destroyed whatever life remained in elaborate illusion whereby it was assumed that Englishman was the superior of any Indian and that patriotism beyond Suez demanded constant display of arrogance and conceit. If that is really finished with once and for all, our civilisation will be richer. So will India's.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1930.

THE SNAKE-CHARMER.

—:o:—

Those Indian nominees to the Round Table Conference who hoped against hope that at an early stage at least of the Conference they would know its precise scope or terms of reference have good reason to be bitterly disappointed whether or not they are actually disappointed. A whole week's oratory at the first plenary session of the Conference, not to speak of any number of informal meetings and interviews before, has not made it in the least clear what exactly is the work of the Conference. Mr. MacDonald has deliberately evaded this point, though he has expatiated on perhaps every other point. But Lord Irwin's nominees have so far committed themselves by attending the Conference unconditionally that they will have to continue to do so in the fond hope that their implicit faith will be rewarded at least to some extent. Is not one crumb, they perhaps say, better than nothing and two crumbs better than one? And all the while Mr. MacDonald will not say that two crumbs or even one will be given at all. The "Daily Herald", however, feeds the nominees with renewed hopes, but without disclosing the grounds for the hopes. It says: "The only possible purpose of the Conference has made itself evident. It will not and cannot discuss whether or not India is to have full self-government. There is not an Indian member who would discuss that. For them it is axiomatic. The question is not 'whether' but 'how'. The task of the Committee in devising a workable federal constitution is very difficult but not insuperable". The paper is quite right in assuming that "the only possible purpose of the Conference" ought to be how the scheme of Indian self-government is to be worked out in its details and not whether India should be given self-government. But we would like to know what authority the paper has for stating that the purpose "has made itself evident". What has made itself evident is the demand of Lord Irwin's nominees. It is something, indeed, that the various groups of nominees are united in their demand of complete self-government. But Mr. MacDonald is studiously silent on whether even the most united demand of the nominees is to be conceded by his Government in toto or even substantially.

Mr. MacDonald's concluding speech at the Conference was like the peformance of a snake charmer. It was calculated to hpynotise his listeners, to lull them into the belief that all was well and would continue to be well if only they went on trusting him to the last. "Ah, Mr. Sastri", he would say to his trustiest co-operator, "you are not the only man who has changed his opinion in the last few days". He was right and was duly applauded for the remark probably by the very persons who had learnt "in the last few days" to dance to his tune. Was not Mr. Jayakar jubilant at the appointment of a Federal Committee? On the Princes the Premier lavished fulsome praise for maintaining a certain attitude on the question of Federation, which will soon be clear when they come to grips with the details and realities of Federation. For the present it may only be noted that they mean by the term something much different from what ardent nationalists do. So far they have not clearly indicated what they are prepared to surrender in consideration of their share of power in the Federal Government. To harder critics, like "my well-armed friend" Mr. Chintamani, who find it hard to reconcile the Premier's present dubious attitude with his definite views in the past, he says in his most seductive manner that the Conference itself is a "milestone" on India's way to self-government—compare this with the Viceroy's views about the goal and the next step to it—a definite stage "in the evolution of Indian self-Government". Nay, he adds: "This is a recognition of status; this recognition made here never can be departed from". By indulging in such wilfully vague words he may perhaps deceive the R. T. C. nominees. But he, like the Viceroy, is now seen through and through by Congressmen and their millions of supporters. Their suspicions he cannot charm away, charm he never so well. His plan is evidently to sit mum about the scope of the Conference and to throw amongst the Irwin nominees the golden apples of Federation and minority rights. He knows full well that if at all the cunningly selected groups of nominees arrive at an agreed demand, it will be far lower than what even the moderate Congressmen would regard as their irreducible minimum. And even then the demand of the Conference is in no way binding upon the Government. If on the other hand there happens to be no agreed demand the Government will no doubt advertise the fact all over the world, chuckling within themselves at the success of the Conference. Perhaps Congressmen will then say to themselves: "He laughs best who laughs last."

MAGISTERIAL VAGARIES.

It will be recalled that when during the early hours of October 15 a number of persons were arrested in Bombay and other parts of the Presidency where the Government of Bombay had announced by "notification" in the official Gazette that certain associations were declared illegal, there was great public resentment regarding the "indecent haste" of such arrests and doubts were entertained about the legality of arresting a person when he could not be reasonably expected to know that a body to which he happened to belong was declared illegal. This kind of arrest offended against the elementary principles of justice and fairplay. It did not give a person an opportunity, were he so inclined, to dissociate himself from a body declared illegal. A number of such arrested persons were put up before magistrates charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and were convicted. Not all of them had the inclination or the financial ability to appeal to the High Court, but in the case of 11 persons who did appeal, the High Court of Bombay quashed the conviction and acquitted them. The interpretation of law "regarding the point of knowledge of an order on the part of an accused" as set forth in the judgment of Chief Justice Beaumont should have a far-reaching and salutary effect. If our Bombay lawyers were not so reprehensibly indifferent to their duties as custodians of law, if the Bar Association were active, on the ground of the important ruling laid down by the Chief Justice, all accused convicted for the same offence as the eleven persons who successfully appealed should expect acquittal. But there would be a chance of this only if the Bar Association were to move on their behalf and approach the High Court in appeal.

The Government of Bombay proceeded with their arrests after allowing a ridiculously short time between the "Notification" and the general hauling up of persons they suspected of beloning to associations declared unlawful overnight. The decision of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Pundit Motilal's arrest that an arrest effected in this manner was illegal did not evidently weigh with them. Chief Justice Beaumont reminds the Executive of this Presidency that it is not correct to assume that "all that is required is that the declaration (of making a body illegal) should appear in the Official Gazette". In the case he heard in appeal, there was, he says, "no evidence whatever as to whether the Gazette was published or not at the time of arrests", and mere "insertion" is not "notification". This equitable point of view which has regard for the principles of Justice and fair play was evidently not considered by the Magistrate who convicted the eleven accused as well as others. And the judgment of the Chief Justice and that of Justice Madgaonkar in Mrs. Lukmani's case show how grievously magistrates in Bombay have erred in interpreting the law.

Magisterial vagary is at present exhibiting itself in misinterpretation of the law in a variety of ways. There have been, we admit, cases where magistrates have interpreted the law properly and acquitted the accused but some of our magistrates in Bombay appear to think, particularly when the accused puts up no defence, that what the posecuting counsel lays down is an equitable interpretation of the law. But the prosecution side is bound to be partisan in its outlook, its object being to secure a conviction, and specially in those cases where the accused do not defend themselves, it becomes doubly the duty of the magistrates to see that justice is rendered by sifting through the evidence carefully and ascertaining most scrupulously whether the interpretation of the section or sections of the Penal Code and other enactments under which the prosecution charges the accused is proper and equitable. The notorious section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is receiving now the widest interpretation, fanciful in its orbit and injurious to all principles of equity. The prosecuting counsel in a case before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday last asserted that when the accused was merely walking about a godown, he was assisting the operations of an unlawful association. According to this counsel "it is not even necessary that the accused should ask persons to boycott; his very presence is enough". The surprising thing is that this amazing interpretation secured a conviction. Now that picketing in itself is considered, under a recent ruling of the Bombay High Court, to be not an offence, police ingenuity is being exercised in putting up persons for trial under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. During the last fortnight the public has witnessed the amazing spectacle of four Presidency Magistrates deciding in four different ways the cases put up before them under this notorious section. Is it not the urgent duty of the Bar Association of Bombay to move in this matter and see that the principles of justice and fairplay are vindicated?

WILL NOT WASH.

The communique issued by the Government of Bombay regarding the conditions in Borsad Taluka is evidently meant as a counterblast to the accounts published by the deputations appointed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, by the Diamond Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, after personal investigation as also the published statements of influential Bombay citizens who toured the area. It will not wash. Mr. Brailsford also made his investigations and what he observed tallies with the investigations of non-official visitors. Are all these accounts to be classed as "somewhat hysterical stories", while the notes submitted by the Collector of Kaira, whose administration of the District has been criticised, are to be considered gospel truth? His bias is evident in his observations about the Khadi work of the Congress and the amazing story that Satyagrahis had threatened to burn the houses of those anxious to pay revenue. Government must face facts. If they desire the public to know the truth, why do they not take the recognised and equitable course of appointing an independent committee of inquiry with an influential Indian, trusted by the public, as its Chairman?

WELL DONE.

For the first time in the history of the Allahabad University says an A. P. message, the Governor of the United Provinces, who is also the Chancellor of the University was absent from the Convocation though he was present in the city. Other high officials too are said to have been absent. It is speculated, the message adds, that this is due to the fact that the Swaraj Flag was flying over the Senate House. If the report is true, we cannot help pitying the Governor-Chancellor and the other officials who were absent. And all honour to the students and the University authorities for keeping the Flag flying. We trust the students will not rest content with demonstrations like this, necessary as they are, but will proceed to do some substantial work for the country, say, in popularising Khaddar or prohibition.

"OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

'Suffer little children to come unto me",
For such the Kingdom of Heaven make;"
Thus spake the sage of Galilee,
And prayed their lead the rest may take.
And ne'er a greater truth was born.
I now can vouch for with delight.
For children now my home adorn
And make a heaven of my blight.
For now my five-year wondering son
Doth teach me while he wants to learn,
His questions though perplexing run
My life to higher thought they turn.
His innocence my mind clear reads:
And the higher realm of Truth to reach.
With honest eyes he loving pleads
That I do practise what I preach.
My child I fain would be like you.
But the world would have it otherwise:
Perhaps like you was I once too
In childhood world of fairy-guise.
Great are my faults, but greater far.
My fight to free me from their thrall
Then do you be my guiding star.
But bear with me if still I fall!
For God, to bless us with a token
The child's pure heart to us has given:
How true the words the Saint has spoken
"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

SEVIKA.

BOYCOTT OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

ITS JUSTIFICATION.

(BY HUSSEIN B. TYEBJI.)

II*

The Indian demand for 'Swaraj' may be defined to mean the power to determine India's affairs for the welfare and in the interest of the Indian people. The powers must be both fiscal and military, lest the latter, if not granted, may suffocate the former. This does not mean that the stone palace of liberty is to be erected as by magic during the night. It means that the architects shall at once put their seal to the contract to build, and proceed to lay the stone one by one as diligently as possible.

On a fair consideration of the facts mentioned in the preceding arrticle an impartial tribunal could hardly say that the charge levelled of non-fulfilment of solemn pledges was unjust, that the claim made in consequence was immoderate, or born of hasty impulse, or could be long delayed. Humanity itself demanded it.

THE VICEROY'S "OFFER".

The cure for her ills being the power to determine all questions in her own interest, I must now consider what the offer is to India from the British people through the Viceroy. The Viceroy interpreted the promise of "Responsible Government" to mean "Dominion Status". It must be apparent to any man who takes the trouble to think out clearly and has no cobwebs in his mind, that the whole problem is of Time. Who with the least humility to God can deny to India absolute independence in some indefinite time to come? Without reference to time promise of even Absolute Independence may mean less than a very meagre grant of some limited and restricted autonomy now. The Viceregal statement of the 31st of October 1929 amounted of necessity by its phraseology to nothing serious, except by way of a distant goal in the work of drafting a constitution to be taken in hand.

The present offer of His Excellency the Viceroy as appears in his letter to Mr. Jayakar dated 16-7-1930 is really "an earnest desire on his part" subject to several limitations. It is subject to (1) the proposals of the Government of India after the consideration of the Statutory commission's report (2) the proposals of the Round Table Conference, (3) the decisions of Parliament. Subject to these, the earnest desire is "to do every thing we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the Conference, but I have never believed that with mutual confidence on both sides it would be impossible to reach an agreement."

CONFIDENCE DESTROYED.

There were, therefore, in the first instance matters in which India could not assume responsibility; so that there was to be "restricted limited responsible Government" of Sir M. Hailey. The rest of the degree of management to be conferred must be proved to be consistent with making provision for those matters. These matters were to engage the attention of the Conference. The Viceroy never believed, with mutual confidence on both sides, it would be impossible to reach an agreement. The people never believed it easy that there should be mutual confidence or that it would be possible. They were impatient to arrange for a quick termination of the tutorship or Trusteeship which was the cause of their troubles and were suspicious of the provisions that might be made for the matters for which they were not supposed to be in a position to assume responsibility. They had moreover the burden thrown upon them to prove that the powers they sought were consistent with, that is, would not interfere with, the matters not conceded.

Thus the demand made and the concessions proposed were wide apart. Mutual confidence and trust might tend to shorten the gulf. These the Government had destroyed. They were now wholly absent. It is not a matter of doubt that the Government was never before held in so little regard, never considered so hostile to the interests of the nation and never so little respected as now. Not only was there no intention of removing the old grievances, they were being more and more justified, the Shipping Bill pronounced racial, the rate of Exchange declared to be a settled fact, the threat of Civil Disobedience despised. The crying child was beaten that he may stop crying, and Ordinances passed that he may keep still, forgetting that the child had kept still for 100 years and was bleeding. The Government, therefore, had instead of coming closer in affection drifted farther apart. What was an offence in the eye of the Law, became in the eye of the people virtue, what was pronounced disaffection was looked at as true loyalty to the country, the stain of imprisonment became a mark of glory. To be beaten or killed was martyrdom and true self-sacrifice for the nation. The subordinate judiciary outstripped the Ordinances, and overlooked defects in evidence, in not a few cases. The prisoners declared they had no faith in the Courts and refused to plead. The convicted men were garlanded by the people and led in procession. The prestige of

(Continued on page 8).

*The first article appeared on 22nd instant.

AT ST. JAMES'

CIRCUS, INTEREST SAVES FROM MOCKERY

(BY "CASIMIR JEUNE".)

There is only one statement in the latest Government of India weekly "appreciation" of political situation which would receive unanimous support in India and it refers to the increased Indian interest that the R. T. Conference is drawing.

THE TRAGI-COMEDY!

Our interest in the Conference-show is much akin to the very natural interest of the child in the circus which the adult is expected to disguise in an outward appearance of restraint and seriousness, as far at least as the boisterous feelings of joy and amusement are concerned. That interest, however, never dies although the circus is supplemented by the theatre with its various operatic departments and complexity of appeal. The grinning circus-buffoon and the poor, performing animals are transferred from the spacious ring to the narrow stage; designed by that fastidious old fogey, Aristotle, and even trespass on the greater stage of human affairs moving us, as always, to innocent laughter and tragic tears. The more sensitive amongst us who love fine, dumb animals and cannot bear to see the tragedy and torture of their captivity (what is more vile or heart-rending than this cruel sight?) enacted before our eyes turn to finer pleasures and amusements: we try at least to intellectualise the entertainment-element and minimise the obvious crudenesses. But life, too, has its little circuses, its bumping buffoons, its menagerie of the meek.

ANTIDOTE TO MOCKERY.

We must cultivate this boyish circus-sense in regard to the Conference-show if we were deficient in it unless of course we were prepared to undergo the horrors of watching the strange scences that are unrolling themselves in the royal halls of St. James' Some of them, too, are so irresistibly amusing that even the special correspondents commissioned to treat the Conference as an international diplomatic meeting cannot but express their feeling of annoyance in their lengthy despatches to the Anglo-Indian Press. The artful little 'Reuter' has, of course, its fine technique of dramatic criticism and I, for once, feel it my duty to acknowledge with gratitude the sense of the dramatic even melo-dramatic, that permeates the messages of this efficient news-agency. Fortunately for us, we are invited only to clap and roar with laughter as the Government of India nominees gathered at the Conference give a spectacular display of what can only be expected on the heroic stage, not to mention the circus-grounds. We need not blush for them since we are mere spectators: we need not protest against what is being said and done, in our name, since we are past any such protest. We can only laugh—and pity. We have no hand in either the direction or performance of the revivalist circus—music-hall—operatic scenes that are being staged in our name at St. James'. Only the circus-sense can save us from our reaction to bitterness and mockery.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Illuminating Comment.

Commenting upon the interview given at Marseilles to Mr. George Slocombe by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who said that the "delegates" to the Round Table Conference had come prepared to negotiate on the basis of "immediate granting of self-government", the "Nation", New York, observes: "Of course, 'the immediate granting of self-government' means what it means, but if it means what it says, Indian Moderates would appear to have moved surprisingly far towards the position taken by the Nationalists." The American journal, with its sustained sympathy for Indian Nationalism, has now reason to record another surprise. Not only did the Indian Moderates fail to indicate at the plenary session of the Conference a move toward the position taken by the Congress, but they allowed themselves to be sidetracked from the issue of "Dominion Status—with safeguards" which they demand to the federal issue, a consideration of a mere change in structure of the Government of India. Dominion Status has receded into the background. The British Indian "Delegation" have been cajoled into a discussion of "Dominion of All-India". Naturally Mr. MacDonald is proud of his friends, Sastri, Sapru and the "well-armed" Chintamani.

"Ganges In Flood".

The "Nation" says that "conciliation (between Britain and India) is made no easier by the recent outlawing of 38 All-India Congress organisations, swiftly followed by the arrest and trial of no less than 350 Nationalists in Bombay" and the journal adds: "Thoughtful and informed men in Great Britain are profoundly concerned." We do not know on what grounds the "Nation" bases this last observation. The comments of the "Times", the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" indicate that there is no such profound concern. Even among official Labour there is not the least suggestion that there should be a halt in the policy of ruthless repression in India. The "Morning Post" has already begun to ridicule the work of the Conference. It compares the speeches to the "Ganges in flood" and cheers British vested interests in India with the consoling observation: "When the flood subsides we are surprised to find the rocks remain much as they were before and the bridges build by the British engineers still stand." The whole weight of the British political circles whose spokesman is the "Morning Post" will be thrown on the side of the policy which wishes to keep "the rocks much as they were before".

Women's Conference.

The Bombay Women's Conference that was held in Bombay on Saturday was not quite so lively or well-attended as its previous sessions were. That was evidently due to several of the workers in the movement, like Shrimatis Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya being now in jail and many other workers being busy in the more active work of promoting Swadeshi and prohibition. It is a pity indeed that the Conference, though it is no longer a mere educational one but is extended in its scope to include social reform, did not move any resolution appreciating the achievements of these workers who are now writing the brightest chapter in India's history and who are thereby contributing more to the elevation of Indian womanhood than mere academic conferences can ever do. The Conference passed several resolutions demanding more educational facilities for women. We hope that all those facilities will be provided. But care should be taken that the education given to a few at the cost of the many tax-payers is of a kind that makes the educated men and women realise their responsibilities to those to whom they really owe their education.

"Hardly Inhuman"?

We continue to receive distressing reports from political prisoners released from the Yerrowda Jail of the harsh treatment meted out to the politicals in that jail. The food supplied to the C. Class prisoners is said to be still unfit for human consumption despite repeated protests. It is also said that 'chakki' or grinding work is exacted from even weak political prisoners and that the maximum quantity of the work is insisted upon even on the first day. The most degrading punishment is the alleged compelling of prisoners to sit for hours together in a fixed position with their fingers placed on their feet, their head bowed down, and eyes glued to the legs. If any prisoner moves any limb of his body to the least extent, the warder is said to hammer him with a baton or lathi. Such a barbarous method of bodily and mental torture recalls the horrors of the medieval inquisition. Yet who knows whether the higher authorities may dismiss the reports of torture as groundless or as being "hardly inhuman"?

REASON AND CATHOLICISM, THE AIMS OF A UNIVERSITY.

Adverse Aspect Of Narrow Patriotism

PROF. JADUNATH SARKAR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

For the first time in the History of the University, His Excellency the Chancellor, although in the station was absent to-day from the Allahabad University Convocation. It is speculated that this was due to the fact that the Swaraj Flag was flying over the Senate House and no guarantee had been given that here would be no demonstrations. The absence of distinguished high officials and leading members of the Court was also very marked.—A. P.

Prof. J. Sarkar's Address

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Prof. Jadunath Sarkar at the Annual Convocation of the Allahabad University on Saturday:

The question with us is, should our youths be so guided as to form a clear and correct conception of the spirit and aim of university education and to follow that spirit in their life and conversation ever after? Or, should they be left to drift, passing through their colleges aimlessly as a matter of blind routine, and then facing the world with some intellectual outfit no doubt, but without the spirit of the true scholar and any higher incentive to action than momentary pleasure or gain? Should they be sent out of your portals conscious of the true interests of their country and people, and fully equipped in heart and brain to do their duty in the life opening before them?

Cannot the Indian youth who enters a college be inspired by a sense of the sacredness of his new vocation? Can he not be properly fitted for civic life and taught to do his part in leaving his country really better than he found it? This is the most vital problem with us to-day.

It will help the solution of the problem if we try at the outset to realize what the true aim of a university is and with what elements it ought to enrich the minds of its sons. The universities of mediaeval Europe were seats of study open to the public in general. "Their teaching was not limited to students from one district or one country."

A university is not a place for simply storing the mind with knowledge because a good library can do that; A lecture hall where buyers of tickets gather at fixed hours to hear the spoken word and then disperse,—cannot do the work of a university. Nor can a mere research institute where a few eminent scholars conduct lonely investigations into minutely specialized branches serve that purpose.

AIMS OF A REAL UNIVERSITY.

What, then, are the distinctive marks that a university can give to the minds of its sons more easily and more effectively than boundless private study and ceaseless lonely meditation can do? They are two, namely, catholicity and reasonableness, or, in other words, university of outlook as opposed to the spirit of self-centred exclusiveness or narrow local allegiances, and the habit of bringing everything to the eternal test of reason in opposition to the popular outcries and delusions of the hour. A university has failed in its special task if has not stamped with these two qualities the minds of those who will represent it in the world.

It is the teaching of history also, that the most enduring development of national life and the most fruitful diffusion of culture have been possible only among such peoples as have risen above parochial exclusiveness and have learnt how to assimilate others through the spirit of universalism.

NARROW SPIRIT OF LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

The small self-sufficing and mutually exclusive city-republics of ancient Greece produced masterpieces of literature and art which the world will not willingly let die; they conducted experiments in political science which are full of lessons to posterity. But the isolated life of the Greek cities continued to flower for a century, and then it failed, because while the world was growing larger and larger they refused to give up their narrow exclusiveness. Athens, for instance, maintained 120,000 slaves against 170,000 citizens.

All the benefits of public life and the public purse were jealously confined to a fraction of the population, while all others who contributed so largely to their wealth, literary glory, artistic production and culture of the country were denied any share in the public wealth and power which were in no small measure the fruits of their own labour. What was the result of this narrow spirit of local patriotism and short-sighted policy of exclusion? With the progress of years the civilized world widened, and a situation was created in which proud solitary Athens was unable to stand.

We see from history that the strength and greatness, and indeed the very life, of a people can endure only if they know how to absorb others, how to make themselves fully parts of a larger whole—not eternally cherishing and bragging of their own special gifts and racial peculiarities, but admitting and giving practical recognition to the truth that there are many points in which all civilized men are one, and many interests, laws and mental acquisitions which are common to all humanity. This universalism is a lesson that every university worthy of the name teaches, not by enveloping the world in the vague mists of Platonic metaphysics or Indian pantheism, but daily and demonstrably by means of its practical work in science laboratories and the free interchange of the world's thoughts and inventions in its research studies.

LAWS OF TRUTH ABOVE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

A university teaches us to place reason above emotion. It drives home into our minds that scientific truth is one irrespective of country and creed, that the fundamental laws of the mind operate equally in all latitudes, that the right method of investigating and testing truth are identical for all races, that the whole civilized world is the judge of what we do and think in our small corner of the globe. It teaches us that in the pursuit of truth there is no special privilege enjoyed by any race. The training of the university man must be long and arduous, because its result is so high and enduring. All nations are now as fully interdependent in respect of knowledge and the conquests of the human mind as they are in the economic sphere.

It is only a noble-hearted and clear-sighted recognition of the broader principles and interests common to all men, that can make a particular nation truly great, even as it alone can supply the intellectual basis of the brotherhood of man.

I know that attempts have been made, and may again be made—to preach a contrary gospel to you: the gospel of national aloofness, the gospel of racial hatred, the creed that emotional effervescence is a truer guide than reason, that chaos is a better builder than order. You have been told, and you may be told again, that we are a peculiar people who can afford to stand in proud isolation from the great moving world outside, that we are above the laws by which other nations have risen or fallen, that we may rest contented if our performances secure the applause of our own narrow circle. I can only remind you that the sole test of whatever is noble great or enduring in human action or human thought is the world's test, the test of time,—and not the verdict of the morning paper of our own party or the evening mass meeting of our own town.

NATIONALS OF A UNIVERSAL EMPIRE.

I have tried to place before you the settled faith of a man who during the whole of a long life has meditated over his country's history at its very spring-head, and who has not been unmindful of the comparative light that can be thrown upon it from a study of the annals that tell us how other nations have risen and fallen.

It was in this city that its former governor, a Mughal prince with a liberality of mind far in advance of his age, conceived the vision of an Indian united in faith by a recognition of the truth that all good religions agree in their basic principles of piety morality and charity and that it is only the wicked and the ignorant who quarrel about the sectarium differences. Would it then be too much to expect that the highest modern seat of learning would send forth her sons inspired to prove their life and conversation that they have purified their spirit and freed themselves from the bondage of self, risen above the narrow bounds of local patriotism and recognize themselves as nothing less than the nationals of a universal empire—the empire of reason, the empire of truth, and the empire of goodness to all?

PROHIBITION IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Government's Dilemma.

NAGPUR, November 22.

The excise sales closed to-day. There are ninety-one country liquor shops in Nagpur District. About eighty per cent. of the shops were knocked down owing to absence of satisfactory prices. The contractors who were present commenced bidding at a very low rate. The Government have now decided to invite tenders, instead of open bidding.—A. P.

Prince Alikhan, son of His Highness the Aga Khan, who arrived in Bombay on Friday.

BOUNDS OF DECENCY.

—:o:—

Anglo-Indian Campaign Of Slander

One is certainly impressed by the truth of what clever English critics like Aldous Huxley and E. M. Foster say regarding the level and quality of intelligence and culture their colonial compatriots represent, in this God-forsaken outpost of the Empire, when scurrilous attacks are led by the local Anglo-Indian journals against those who ought really to earn the support of the Imperialist Press.

SCURRILOUSNESS.

The latest victim of this wonderful journalistic activity happens to be Rabindranath Tagore and he is not likely to feel flattered at having attracted fire not from the "enemy" trenches but from the camp of the R. T. Conference partisans. The attack is, of course, all scurrilousness and will, no doubt, be pronounced as contemptible by everyone who can draw the line between criticism and personal jeering, without any reference to Tagore's views expressed in his "Spectator" letter.

The references to the poet's personal appearance as well as that of Mr. Reginald Reynolds and the equally objectionable, highly libellous description of Indians in England may be worthy of footmen and flunkeys in their moments of kiplingesque moods but not of leader-writers who are supposed to abide by certain necessities of decency.

NOVEL "PROPAGANDA."

Only the half-educated churl can be tickled into jeering at Tagore's "good looks and flowing beard" and "vanity" by the poet's statement that the R. T. Conference was in his view, the outcome of "the realisation of the weight of soul force". However much we may disagree with that view, there is nothing ridiculous about Tagore's giving the British statesmen the credit of being honest men. His statement, in effect, is merely a paraphrase of what they have been asserting in regard to the calling of the Conference and no less a person then Lord Peel has since confessed, in so many words, that the main purpose of the Conference was to cope with the situation created by the civil disobedience movement in India. The venom is outburst, therefore, hi's not Tagore but the conveners and supporters of the Conference and makes them out as hypocrites. The charge of cowardice, too, levelled against Indians in London "en masse" is equally churlish and cowardly: The slander is mean enough to expose itself.

AUCTEUR.

NEW YORK TO LONDON.

3 DAY MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In an effort to establish a three-day mail service between London and New York, the United States Lines have submitted plans to the Navy Department for two new 50,000 ton liners equipped with catapults to enable mail planes to be launched from them while some 600 to 1,000 miles at sea. the new liners are expected to be speedier than Europa or Bremen (holder of the Atlantic Blue Riband) and will cost about £6,000,000 each.

It is reported that the North German Lloyd Line which is operating a ship to shore mail service intends next spring to cut 24 hours in the same way from present mail schedules.—Reuter.

LIQUOR SHOP AUCTION FIASCO.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

To-day's auction sales for Katol Tahsil liquor shops were given up, as no bidder was forthcoming. It is expected that tenders will now be invited. A large crowd and strong police force was present, but nothing untoward happened.

Mr. B. E. Vacha, Assistant Postmaster-General of Bombay who has retired from Service.

ROUND TABLE SHOW.

—:o:—

To Create A Federal Legislature.

MOTIVE BEHIND FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

There were rhetorical flushes here and there in Dr. Moonje's speech. Behind all these barrages of speechifying, however, the real work of deception, if these nominated delegates needed any deception, is going on by reference to the Committees of vital issues and getting them committed to implications of these. For example, behind this manoeuvre of the so-called Federal Relations Committee, is an astute attempt to create a federal legislature in which representation for States and other minorities, will be sought in such a way as will take away from it all pretensions of a really representative body. A federal legislature will be created with the present delegation as model an in the end, the delegates will find that responsibility, even partially, in such a legislature, will be a mockery of the present provincial dyarchy in a way hundred times worse.

The best speech from the point of view of bluntness and moderate Indian protestation, from among the Indian delegates, is undoubtedly that of Maulana Mahomed Ali who spoke for a considerable length of time. This is only if we can forget the Maulana's recent record and can take him seriously.

The Maulana referred to the "Daily Herald" describing him as a convert, and said "I suppose a convert from patriotism to treachery". In this, he only followed Sir T. B. Sapru and Dr. Moonje who told the assembled delegates that they were called traitors in their country. The Maulana said "I have not come to ask for Dominion Status. The only one thing to which I am committed, is 'Complete Independence'. In Madras, in 1927, we passed a resolution making that our goal". Then the Maulana explained that in 1929, he could not make 'Independene' to be the creed, because it would not admit any body else whose creed was something else.

Continuing the Maulana referred to an incident to show the desire of he Indian army to Swaraj and said, "When ten years ago, the Duke of Connaught was sent to India to open the Indian Legislatures, Mahatma Gandhi and myself united by our late lamented dear friend Mr. C R. Das, whom our eyes seek to-day at this Table and who would have brought Nehru and Gandhi to this Table, had he been alive to-day, for he was a man of imagination,—were together and I was acting as Lord Chamberlain to Mahatma Gandhi". The Maulana then described how some soldiers escorting the Duke of Connaught, came to pay homage by touching the Mahatma's feet and told him that they also wanted 'Swaraj'.—"Liberty" Special Cable.

"Entirely Baseless Report"

A communique says:—It has come to the notice of the Government of India that a rumour has been set on foot that one Hashim Gul who was convicted on 15th November for picketing in Peshawar City and who died in Peshawar jail on 19th November, was beaten to death. The death of Hashim Gul has been made the subject of full police and Magisterial enquiry and a post-mortem examination has also been made. It is established that the rumour is entirely without foundation and that Hashim Gul died of double pneumonia.—A. P.

INDIA

ALONE CAN MAKE

High-Class Soaps

Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NO S. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

Sole Agents:

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EDUCATE FACTORY WOMEN.

—:o:—

Plea For Schools In Slums.

Emphatic protests against the indifference of the Government to properly enforce the Sarda Child Marriage Act were voiced by several speakers at the Conference of Bombay women held in the Malabari Hall, Gamdevi, on Saturday afternoon.

The Conference was organised by the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reforms with a view to collect opinion and formulate resolutions for the ensuing All-India Women's Conference to be held in Lahore in January next.

Dr. Miss K. Nowrange in proposing Mrs. Faiz Tayabji to the Chair traced the activities of the local Committee whose function, she aid, was chiefly to give effect to the various resolutions passed at the All-India Women's Conference.

The problem of adult education claimed the attention of a special sub-Committee and the speaker narrated its efforts to diffuse knowledge among their less fortunate sisters, namely, women in factories and mills. Three centres for imparting visual instruction by means of cinema films had been established in the slums with the co-operation of the Municipality.

As regards social work, the speaker deplored, the seeming indifference of the Government to put into execution the Sarda Marriage Act. They were led to doubt the sincerity of the Government in this matter; she entered her emphatic protest against this indifferent attitude. The curse of child marriages had degenerated the social and moral fabric of India and the speaker thought Government had a great responsibility in the matter.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Faiz Tayabji in the course of her presidential address laid emphasis on the need of greater progress of education among women in India. During the decade from 1911 to 1921, illiteracy among women in India, she said, had only lessened by .7 and in the case of men by only 1.7.

She added that educated men mated to ignorant women would have reactions on the domestic life and indirectly on the nation's life. She also pleaded that education of women, specially, in the higher studies should be made available in the country. For want of proper facilities a good deal of talent was wasted. Education, she said, should not remain a monopoly of one sex. Women must equally contribute to the culture, ideals and activities of the country.

Speaking on the "ideal education" for girls she said a sound body was essential and that domestic science, cooking and sewing must be necessary parts of their training.

The Conference passed resolutions urging the Municipal authorities and the University to take immediate steps for preparing a scheme for the systematic education of the adult female population of Bombay and asking the University to institute a diploma in Home Science.

Another resolution gave wholehearted support to the Sarda Act and strongly deprecated "any attempt to curtail its scope by legislative enactment".

A Madura message says that the Principal of the Madura College has notified that students who absented themselves from College on the 11th, observing a hartal in protest against the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, shall lose hree days attendance.—A. P.

A Cocanada message says that Mr. Pallam Raju, District Board President, has been arrested under Section 107, C.P.C. and released on personal recognisance of Rs. 5,000. The case has been posted to 24th November for hearing.—A. P.

Amritsar.—A statement obtained from the Punjab Government shows that in the year 1929-30, 70 of its officials, mostly belonging to police and jail departments, were dealt with on charges of corruption. Of these 31 were dismissed from Government service, 5 were sentenced to imprisonment after their conviction, while the rest were either fined, reduced or suspended for some period.—A. P.

Lahore.—Faizullah Khan, a Congress worker of Bannu, has been sentenced to one year simple imprisonment for refusing to furnish a security of Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE ACTION.

South Indian Ladies Meeting.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Bombay South Indian Ladies' Association held at Sattar Buildings, Mahim on Thursday last:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the undignified action of the police in regard to several of the Indian women who had assembled along with the other citizens of Bombay at the Azad Maidan on the 26th October to take part in the National Flag Salutation Ceremony and more particularly condemns the action of the police in taking some of them to a distant place outside the City limits and leaving them uncared for and unprotected".

"This meeting expresses its great appreciation of the self-sacrificing spirit shown by Shrimati Kamakshi Natarajan and Srimati Alamelu Ammal in joining the National movement and suffering incarceration for propagating Swadeshi".

"This meeting congratulates Srimati M. Kartyayani Amma and her four associates of Calicut for their noble stand by their sisters in Bombay against whose inhuman treatment they wished to express sympathy and in so doing were arrested and convicted and appeals to Kerala women to follow their footsteps by taking part in the National movement."

Karachi.—In a letter dated November 17 to the Commissioner-in-Sind the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. A. Pearson, has lodged "a strong protest against the inadequacy of arrangements for the protection of large numbers of the public including many ladies who were attending the opening ceremony of the West Wharves on the 15th inst."—A. P.

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"SCIENCE OF SPIRITUALISED POLITICS"

—:o:—

Mr. Vaswani On Essence Of Gita

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 19.

On receipt of the news of Sjt. Jairamdas' arrest, Sjt. Vaswani postponed his Gita Class to the next week. In cancelling his lectures Mr. Vaswani said:—

"With love and humility in my heart I bow to my dear esteemed friend Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram. I deem it a duty to postpone the Gita Class to the next week. The Gita Class is not a political platform; though the Gita embodies a noble Raj Vidya, a science of spiritualised politics. This let me say that the Gita teaches fearlessness. Immortal is the 'Atman': what room then is there for fear? In my head is a dream of India's freedom and they will turn the dream into a deed who will be fearless and will have love in their hearts. Love for all. Such men will be the true servants and 'upasaks' of the Mother. Let us grow in fearlessness and love! Let us live the Gita in daily life!"

BOYCOTT OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Government had fallen from the skies above to the ground below.

Such was the Nation's mentality. Even a friendly act might under these circumstances be expected to be looked at suspiciously. The distance between the Demand of the people and the offer of Government was certainly not shortened by the disposition of the Government.

THE LAST CHANCE.

It was yet possible to conceive of Statesmanship overcoming the distance, building a bridge across, conceding the substance or the point to one removing the fear of the other or granting hope instead, perhaps bargaining with Time.

The last chance for winning faith in the Government lay in the choice of the members of the Conference.

If these were such as would strive for the interest of the people, and had a chance to win, some hope may be inspired. India was at the time in jail in tens of thousands and none of this was in the Conference. Of the 55 to 60 delegates 20 are titled personages. The claim to title is Government service and title is its reward. In the conflict of interest, of the country and of the Government, title is the retaining brief for Government. 20 have such briefs, of the 40 most are those who had supported the Simon Commission when all India was united against it. Then there are people representing States and it is to be devoutly hoped and prayed that we shall not find the representatives of the Indian States, contending that Muslims and Hindus are nations apart and can never fraternise or work together in a common government and an alien Government is necessary to keep them from fighting. Will each State assert an independence of its own against an ultimate national Government of one Great India and thus wreck the ideal? Will the matters of which India is not in a position to assume responsibility" cover finance, Railways, exchange, along with the Army, the States and Foreign relations? What bargains and complexities may be introduced here, to extricate which it may again take generations? Thus the 20 knights, the 40 Simonites, and the States representatives may well cause concern even if the Congress representatives had been invited in full force. What now without a single one of them? And no sanction behind? It must be clear the personnel of the Conference would serve the Government. It cannot command the confidence of the nation and the nation may well apprehend fresh dangers. There is no indication that the Government is anxious to redeem the pledge of a hundred years or set a great nation going along the lines of its ambition or purpose.

This purpose, this ambition is destined to be realised in the end.

THE ONLY JUSTIFICATION.

The only justification for a foreign conquest is such as an end voluntarily and speedily effected. Twenty-five years might be the limit for honest tutorship. Two hundred had passed. It is said six thousand million pounds (£6,000,000,000) had already been drawn away upto 1900. Another £1,000,000,000 one thousand million pounds may have to be added to the bill since 1900. If India managed her own affairs, England would cease to have the monopoly to enjoy the fruits it had, but it could compete in the open market. It would redeem the pledges of 1833 and 1858 and the undertakings of 1917 which India had purchased by her sacrifies during the great war, the 1 1/4 million men to fight for the liberty of the world, the 230 crores of rupees (£153,000,000) the foodstuffs and supplies at the cost of much privation, and the free gift of 150 crores of rupees £100,000,000) to England. And since 56 nations of the world among whom are Great Britain and the United States of America, have resolved to accept the peace pact "not as a declarations of good intentions but as a positive obligation to direct national policy" and have declared that "war shall not be used as an instrument of national policy," and have agreed to settle all disputes by pacific policy, India has a right to look for sympathy of the world at large not merely on the ground of humanity but on obligations incurred to the world at large.

The present opposition is not to a conference but to such a conference as is convened and the object is that a proper conference suitable to bring about the desired end may come into existence, and when such a conference is summoned the results it will yield will be the fruits of action in this country.

The opposition to the present conference has received its full support from the intellectual classes, the manual workers, as well as the merchants who for the protection of their own vital interests would to the last strive to avoid an irreparable breach and a catastrophe. Far-sighted statesmanship must regard the satisfaction of these classes the supremest test of the soundness of its policy.

The national movement in India from its commencement among its very best friends some of the best Englishmen. The Indian National Congress received considerable help from them. However few in proportion, there are yet a number of them who out of humanity or justice would concede to India what is due to her. Many of the Labourites and even some of the Liberals and Tories would be found to be well-disposed to India but the vast majority has to be persuaded to overcome their present bias, natural from self-interest and to realize that it is politic or prudent or necessary. When these arguments are supplied to our rulers, India may hope to realise her purpose or ambition or need. The present trouble will then end. India will be blessed and the true problem of British statesmanship will then be solved, which is, to reconcile patriotism with loyalty to Government.

(CONCLUDED).

MRS. COUSINS AS CONGRESS MEMBER

—:o:—

Not Of Working Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

In a statement to the Press, Mrs. Margaret Cousins states that it has been inaccurately reported that she requested Mr. Satyamurty to enrol her as a member of Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee. "In response to the inspiring call of Mr. Satyamurty to the people of Madras to rally to the standard of Congress, but not specially asking them to join the Working Committee. I wrote a letter part of which have been quoted in the press, but of which the first sentence 'I for one gladly respond to your call in the Hindu' for workers to rally to the standard of Congress and request you to enrol me as a member and active supporter of your work." The context was member of Congress and not member of Working Committee. People do not ask to be enrolled on committees. They are either invited or asked their consent before nomination for election.

NO IDEA.

I had no idea of pushing myself in an irregular way into the committee, the membership of which is an honour to be conferred, not demanded. If an invitation has already been sent to me, I hope to be able to accept it in the new year, when return to Madras, after fulfilling obligations I have undertaken for All-Asian Conference at Lahore and Benares."

Volunteers Arrested In Bengal

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, November 21.

Kalikapore (24-Parganas):—52 volunteers are said to have been arrested by the police on the 20th morning. A number of volunteers were in the B. P. C. C. Camp, while others were sleeping in the local Nathmandir.

Mathari—Utam Naranji, "Dictator" Champaran War Council was arrested under sections 117 and 188 I.P.C. Of 25 volunters now engaged in picketing Excise shops at Adapur, 4 were arrested but discharged later.

Madras Club Opened At New Delhi

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

The formal opening ceremony of the New Delhi branch of the Madras Club (Simla-Delhi) was held on Wednesday afternoon at Lakshmi Niwas when there was a large gathering of members. A varied programme was gone through and the function was brought to a close with a speech by Mr. A. Seshadry Iyengar who traced the growth of the Club from 1915 and pointed out that a new orientation was given to it by the establishment of branches both in the Nabha State and at Tutikandi in Simla. The object of the Club Day held in August last was to keep periodically in the forefront of the south Indian community, the ideals of the Club and make concentrated efforts at popularising them. The success which attended their efforts on the last occasion had given an impetus to the movement for the opening of a branch at New Delhi for the benefit of those South Indians who reside here throughout the yeaer and for those members who move down during the winter. Mr. A. S. Iyengar concluding said: "May this Club grow from more to more; May its shadow never grow less."

"JAIL DOORS ARE OPEN, RUSH INTO THEM."

Sjt. Jairamdas' Farewell Message To His Countrymen.

KARACHI, November 17.

The following is the text of the last speech delivered by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram before he was arrested for defying Magistrate's order:—

I have come here before all of you in Karachi, after about 4 months. After three months' imprisonment I have come for twelve days and that too not for delivering to you my speeches. The Government has released me to bring to their jails, thousands of brothers and sisters. I would place only one message before you, you who are living comfortably in your homes. That message is the message of sacrifice and love, the message that I bring from that Tapasvi, who is now passing his time in Yeravda jail. I want to see how the men and women of Karachi respond to that message. Many people still think that about 90 persons gone to London, men selected not by India's people but by its rulers—now sitting at a Round Table Conference would bring them Swarajya, but they are sadly mistaken. The edifice of Swarajya in any country was not built by conferences but was built with the bricks made of the bones of its people. And if the people of Karachi are prepared to make that sacrifice they would soon find Swarajya in sight. This fight of Satyagraha is based on one principle, namely, how far Indian brothers and sisters are prepared to suffer. In many villages and towns of India and even, sometimes in Karachi, instances of the suffering have been witnessed. Mahatmaji always harps upon the same tune that if Indians are not prepared for sacrifice and suffering, they must give up all talk about Swarajya, and independence.

Brothers and sisters, jail doors are open for you, rush into them. Lathi blows are ready in store for you, bear them patiently and bravely. I want ti see how many persons in Sindh are prepared to suffer and that too without hurting one single police officer or narming any Government servant. Not even a harsh word should be thrust on them. Do not for a moment think that because 50,000 out of the 33 crores have gone into jail it would bring India Swarajya. Do not believe that with even 10,000 having borne lathi charges, India's bonds will be broken or that even with thousands of lives that may have been sacrificed, she would gain her freedom. The path of Swarajya is not a bed of flowers. We must give the full quota of sacrifices. Those of you who have seen the movement at Bombay or read about it in papers, can well understand what I mean. The people of Bombay have remained non-violent so faithfully that the Government after all their efforts to suppress the movement are altogether confused how to deal with it. For seven months the struggle has gone on and on in that manner. Mind you, I am not speaking of only Congress workers and volunteers, but of the public at large in Bombay, who have fully realised that if they adhere to non-violence the Government are sure to lose and victory is theirs.

SCENES IN BOMBAY.

On the occasion of Tilak anniversary the whole procession with its thousands of men and women were squatting on the ground right from 5 p.m. of the previous day right through the whole night up till 8 in the morning, with rain pouring on them from above. Strange unprecedented scenes were witnessed. Every few minutes we heard that lathi charge was just going to be made. Thousands had collected there yet in the midst of the thousands the European sergeants armed with lathis, who would soon be charging the people, were standing safe and untouched. On several occasions though the volunteers knew that the very sergeants—after two minutes would serve them with lathis,—and if those very sergeants were thirsty they supplied them the drinking water as if to their own brothers. This is the secret of Bombay's success. This is the secret why all the efforts of the Government to crush the national movement in Bombay have failed to prove of any avail. I am sure that if people here were to realise this fact well the name of Karachi will be known throughout India.

REASON OF DEFYING 144 ORDERS.

I will refer to one thing more. Many of my friends pressed me not to violate the prohibitory order served on me, but this reveals the weak-mindedness of the workers and people of Karachi. They seem to think that if a particular influential worker is there, the movement will live otherwise it would die. But this is an error. This attitude means your defeat and victory for the Government. You must understand that even if Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and all the greatest of Indian leaders remain in jail, the movement must and will continue on and on. Every child of India should hold aloft the banner of freedom and carry on the fight. It was to remove this weakness of people of Karachi, this lack of self-confidence as also to disobey the Government order that I decided to speak to-day. You must not, in future, under any circumstances think than any leader is indispensable.

I would not take much of your time speaking. Indeed, this is not the time for speeches, but for action. You must try to translate with practical effect, the advice given to you by your leaders. Placing before herself the sacrifices of sister provinces, Karachi must carry on the fight with great vigour. There will be differences and obstacles, sometimes there might be differences amongst the workers, yet wherever there is the true spirit of sacrifice, the movement must continue. It may get slackened in one week and rise again in the next week or a fortnight, but it will never stop.

So, "Rush into the jails, hold your ground where lathies are showered on you, march into the face of bullets," this is my message to you. Once more I remind you of the motive with which I have violated the order. You can develop in you the strength even of Mahatma Gandhiji if you want to. Don't be diffident, cultivate self-confidence. Every man has immense Shakti and wide potentialities in him, which he can increase. With the appeal, I would part from you and shall soon be the Government's guest and when the Government leave me, again I hope once more to enter the fight and carry on the struggle. But if by that time you, by your sufferings and sacrifices, by sticking to the principles of "ahimsa" and strictly following the principles of Satyagraha, have finished the fight and achieved your goal all the better.

Here Sjt. Jairamdas concluded his speech —hen people raised big cries of "Mahatma-Gandhiji-ki-jai," "Jairamdasji-ki-jai", etc.

When Sjt. Jairamdas sat down, his aged mother, who was seated by his side, blessed him by patting him on his back.

The meeting was then brought to a conclusion.

COLOMBO INDIANS CELEBRATE "JAWAHAR DAY."

—:o:—

Sympathy With Movement For Independence

(From A Correspondent.)

COLOMBO.

Under the auspices of the Deshabandhu Society a public meeting of the Indians of Colombo, presided by Prof. Sayed Rauf Pasha, was held at the Society's Hall on the 16th instant to celebrate "Jawahar Day" and to condemn the inhuman treatment of the Indian lady volunteers by the Bombay Police.

The gathering was well represented by all communities Hindus, Mohamedans, Boras and Christians and the hall was packed to its fullest capacity. Messages of sympathy from prominent people were read. The President after explaining fully the purpose of the meeting paid a glowing tribute to the services and sacrifices rendered by Pandit Jawaharlal, the young President of the Indian National Congress and also read extracts of Pandit Jawaharlal's speech prior to his imprisonment. Many stirring and impressive speeches were delivered in Tamil, Hindustani, Sinhalese and English.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the Indians in Colombo strongly condemn the attitude displayed by the Police authorities specially in Bombay towards lady volunteers and appeals to the Indian nation to redouble its efforts in attaining complete Independence by perfectly non-violent means."

With a vote of thanks to the President and deafening cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Jawaharlal Nehru-ki-Jai", the meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

Corporal Punishment To Students Deprecated.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Madras Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform was one opposing the infliction of corporal punishment or any form of cruelty as punishment in schools and institutions for boys and girls and requesting the authorities to see that laws forbidding such acts are strictly enforced.—A. P.

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"WE SHALL STAND BY OUR WORDS TILL WE DIE."

Borsad Peasants Reply To Mr. Garret.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Nov. 20.

Sjts. Shabhai Jesing, Mohan Shiva and wife of Mohan were passing by Anklav, a deserted Satyagrahi village on the 9th inst., when they were overtaken by four 'badmashes' armed with lathis and dharias and were so severely beaten that Mohan bled seriously and became unconscious. The 'badmashes' then took out money from his pocket and beat and abused wife of Mohan and snatched away a packet of clothes she had with her. They also dealt a fatal blow of 'dharia' at Shabhai who promptly evaded it. By this time, the alarm raised attracted passers by on whose arrival the 'badmashes' escaped.

The rescuers advised the victims to file complaint with the Sub-Inspector of Anklav as they were of Navapura, a village of Umeta State near Borsad. But the Jamadar it is alleged refused to accept their complaint.

The three injured had no other recourse but to hire a cart and return to Navapura.

On the 17th instant, the Commissioner Mr. Garret, the D. D. Collector, Mr. Bhadrapuri, the Mamlatdar Mr. Mohanlal Shah and others went to Rupiapura, Satyagrahi village near Petlad, and began to advise those who came across them to pay up revenue and return to their dear homes. But the peasants of the village who have not paid revenue since March 1930 and who have migrated on 'Hijrat' in September 1930 replied to the Commissioner that nothing could deter them from the vow they had taken. To all the arguments and persuasion of the Commissioner and the Mamlatdar they gave but one answer, "Let the other people do what they like, but we are not going to pay a pie. We have taken this vow after a full realisation of the hardships and misery that may result therefrom and now there cannot be anything to deter us from the firm stand we have taken up. Let our fields be sold, let our property be attached and let even our houses be given away to others. Oppressed we have left our dear homes and migrated and do not wish to return to the village till Mahatmaji and other leaders direct us to pay up revenue and return to our homes. So we shall stay here in comfort and shall stand by the sacred vow we have taken till we die".

Attachments in Sunav continue to be made as usual since 9th instant. Locks are broken, houses are opened and anything that comes to the notice is being taken away in the absence of the owner of the house. On the 14th instant goods worth Rs. 860|- was, in this way, removed from the house of Sjt. Becharbhai Desaibhai. Various other instances of such attachments have been reported from Sunav.

Sjt. Fakirbhai Dhanjibhai Amin of Vaso who was arrested at Anklav on 22nd September for disobeying a prohibitive order under 'Foreigner's Act' has been removed from Borsad lock-up to Byculla Jail and informed that he has been awarded six months' imprisonment by the Bombay Government.

Sjt. Suryakant Desai, eldest son of Darbar Shree Gopaldas Desai who was also arrested on 13th Setember for disobeying a prohibitive order under Foreigners' Act has been removed from Borsad lock-up but it is not known as to where he is removed. The Collector of Kaira has not even replied to the letter of Shrimati Bhaktilaxmi Desai, mother of Suryakant regarding his removal from Borsad Jail.

Dacoits are busy looting and plundering deserted houses in Pas, Vahera, Khadhana, Vadadala, Vasana, and other villages.

PICKETING IN BOTAD

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Dealers Yield

(From a Correspondent.)
BOTAD, Nov. 20.

Under the leadership of Vithaldas Maganlal Doshi, ex-President, Ranpur Municipality, Sirdar Deviben and other leading workers of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, a battalion of seventy-five picketers has encamped at Botad to picket shops of foreign cloth merchants.

Botad is situated on the border of Dhandhuka Taluka and merchants of Dhandhuka Taluka having sealed their foreign cloth, Botad merchants are taking advantage of it.

Vithaldas Doshi, with leading merchants of Ranpur, visited Botad and requested the merchants to seal foreign cloth. But they refused to comply with the request.

On Wednesday last Mr. Vithaldas Doshi arrived here with the picketing party and was received at the station. A public meeting was held to welcome the guests. Mr. Vithaldas Doshi, Sirdar Deviben and others delivered speeches exhorting the people of Botad to show their patriotism by getting foreign cloth sealed.

Yesterday pickets were arranged at twenty-eight shops. It was reported that cloth dealers had taken away their stock to their houses pickets were, therefore put at their houses also. In all fifty-five pickets' work, lead being given by Kesaria sisters who number twenty, all having specially come down from Ranpur. The first day of picketing has passed quietly and not a pie worth of cloth was sold. The picketing had a desired effect on the merchants generally. Four of them have shown their willingness to seal foreign cloth. Other merchants are holding meetings and conferring.

To-day picketing has begun. The first number of Swadeshi Prachar Patrika has been issued. Six local leaders have joined Kesaria sisters for picketing. Botad Seva Samiti volunteers is giving all assistance.

SURAT'S NEW "DICTATOR"

—:o:—

Vigorous Boycott Of Foreign Cloth.

SURAT, Nov. 18.

Dr. M. K. Dixit, the "Dictator" of the Surat District Congress Committee, declared at the close of a public meeting held on the 17th instant that the activities of the Congress were growing stronger and stronger and his health and other difficulties did not permit him to lead them to his own satisfaction. He thought it necessary, therefore, to lay down the rein in younger hands. He appointed Sjt. Mangaldas Vakilwalla, a wealthy patriot of Surat, to succeed him. The new President of the Surat Congress Committee, who was greeted with cheers and loud cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" in accepting the grave responsibility paid glowing tribute to Dr. Dixit's services.

An incident of alleged rape by one of the Kitchner police happened on the 13th instant in a field the village Shingod in the Bardoli Taluka, in broad day light. The village is almost deserted, but the new police patel Lallubhai Chhanabhai has remained in it. His wife who has gone on a visit to her sick mother living in a neighbouring village, was returning home at about 4 p. m. when one of the Kitchner police finding her alone it is alleged pounced upon the unfortunate woman and committed rape. She cried but to no purpose. The offending policeman is said to have been taken into custody. At Valod one of the Kitchner policemen who was caught playing jokes with some Mussalman women washing clothes on the river side was beaten by Mussalmans of the village and handed to the police.

SEARCH FOR CONGRESS OFFICE IN KADOD.

Mr. Ismail Desai, the District Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the 14th instant raided the house of Mr. Ratilal Doctor, a leader of Kadod, and searched the house in the absence of owner. It would seem the police had suspisions that Congress volunteers lived in this house. After completing the search Mr. Ismail Desai declared that nothing suspicious was found in the house.

SUCCESS OF BOYCOTT.

Picketing of foreign cloth in Surat has begun to tell. The association of cloth merchants at Bhagatalao have already pledged themselves not to sell or order any foreign cloth up to the end of the month of Falgan. After some hesitation the cloth merchants of other localities have begun to come round and the following associations have voluntarily bound themselves for the same term:—

1. Association of the Navasari Bazaar Cloth Merchants.
2. Association of Kanpith Bhagatalao Cloth Merchants.
3. Limda Chowk Cloth Merchants Association.
4. Sjt. Vanmali Narottamdas Patel.

The Congress volunteers have removed their pickets from these streets and concentrated them on other parts.

Ahmedabad.—Five picketers were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

Calcutta.—"You are very unkind to a poor man who has served jail authorities for more than twenty-six years." This was the remark of a jail bird, Madan Gopal, who was awarded a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of house-breaking and theft by Mr. K. Maitra, Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah.—A. P.

A Bellary message says that Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Secretary, Bellary Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate, Hospet.—A. P.

USE POONA MILLS
Fine SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS
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Poona City Congress Committee,
(NOW IN JAIL)
For NOT MAKING KHADI since 1920
To Protect Hand-Made KHADI

PICKETING IN BOTAD.

—:o:—

Four Merchants Seal Foreign Cloth

(From a Correspondent.)
BOTAD, Nov. 21.

Picketing by sixty picketers for day and night continuously brought result yesterday, i.e., second day of picketing. Out of thirty-five cloth merchants of Botad four sealed their stock of foreign cloth and eight who had no such stock took oath not to import any for one year. This step by these merchants has rendered the rest of them nervous and they are holding almost hourly conferences to chalk out their line of action. It is understood they have decided to hold to their posts to the bitter end.

Picketing is done, among others, by Kesaria sisters among whom are daughters and wives of leading merchants and citizens of Ranpur. Mrs. Champaben Trikamlal Shah is captaining the ladies team assisted by Mrs. Suraj ben Kakalbhai Kothary and Samataben, daughter-in-law of Dr. T. O. Shah of Bombay.

There was a public meeting last night when Laichand Vora of Bagasara and Mohanlal Bhikalal Kothary appealed to the youth of Botad to enlist as picketers.

There was ready response to the appeal. Twenty Botad youths came forward and took over charge of night picketing.

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary has come down to Botad in spite bad health and actively helping Sirdar Vithalbhai and his secretaries. His case comes up for hearing tomorrow at Dhandhuka.

Yesterday two issues of "Swadeshi Prachar Patrika" were issued. From to-day a daily bulletin will be issued.

The picketing activities at Botad are becoming known more and more in the neighbouring area and new volunteers are coming to help Sirdar Vithalbhai Doshi. At present picketing strength is seventy. It will rise to 100 very soon.

Bohra World Tour Cyclists At Sidhpur.

—:o:—

ENTERTAINED TO TEA PARTY.

(From A Correspondent.)
SIDHPUR, Nov. 21.

The two Dawoodi Bohra world cyclists Messrs. Jafferali and Abbas Bhai were entertained to a tea-party by the Sidhpur Bohra Yuvak Mandal, on Saturday at the Hussainee Garden. Mr. Mulla Kusban Hussain presiding.

Mr. Zakiuddin made a speech when he dweit upon the great and hazardous enterprise of the two youths and wished them success and God-speed in their endeavour. A purse of Rs. 30 was then offered to them in honour of their great enterprise. Mr. Abbas Bhai on behalf of his comrade and himself thanked the organisers for the warm welcome extended and the honour done to them.

These youths having started from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya Colony, have so far travelled Tangenyika territory, Portguese East Africa, Natal, Ceylon, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Poona and Bombay and desire to travel the continents of Asia, Europe, America and Australia. Commencing their ride at 5 o'clock in the early morning these two youths continue till 10 o'clock and then break their journey for a few hours' rest. They start again at 2 p.m. end their day's task at 5 p.m. They have thus completed 13,000 miles out of the 62,000 miles they intend covering. They will take a year more to tour the world.

Editor Jailed At Broach

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BROACH, Nov. 21.

Sjt. Rajendralal Krishnalal Desai, editor of the "Sangram Samachar" and "Police Patrika", was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment to-day by the First Class City Magistrate Mr. Fernandiz. Some time back Sjt. Rajendra Desai had received a notice from local authorities to present himself in the Court on November 21. Accordingly he presented himself in the Court to-day and was given the abovementioned sentence. Sjt. Rajendra Desai is a dentist of good repute, for the present he was in the charge of Dr. Chandulal's dental hospital. He had read the remaining portion of Pandit Jawaharlalji's speech after the arrest of Sjt. Sukhadia on Jawahar Day. Yesterday night Sjt. Sukhadia was carried to Sabarmati. Thousands assembled on the station to give him send-off. He was profusely garlanded. While departing Sjt. Sukhadia declared that he had nominated Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan as the Dictator of Broach in his place. He hoped that the citizens of Broach would give Sjt. Diwan the same response as they had given him.

THE NEW DICTATOR.

The new Dictator Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan is the youngest municipal councillor. He had broken the salt law at Aladar, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in May. Sjt. Diwan is very popular among the local youths and he is the accepted leader of the youths.

DR. KITCHLEW IN JAIL.

Suffering, But Cheerful.

The "Zamindar" of Lahore writes that Mr. Abdul Rehman recently interviewed Dr. Saifudin Kitchlew in the Rawalpindi jail. He says that in view of the sufferings of the C class prisoners Dr. Kitchlew has refused to avail himself of the privileges of A class. He is now taking C class food only.

Four warders always guard Dr. Kitchlew's cell and he is not allowed to speak to anybody. Restrictions have also been put on his interviews with his relatives and friends.

In spite of all these sufferings and hardships the Doctor looked quite cheerful.

SCIENCE AND PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

—:o:—

(BY V. D. RISHI.)

It is a deplorable fact that the scientists in India are indifferent to the phenomena of psychism and the observations made through mediumship. Obviously there are very many difficulties in their way, but they can be overcome if they seriously apply to its study.

In this connection Mrs. Laura Finch, a well-known spiritualist has made some remarks which explain some of the difficulties encountered in the study of this subject She says. "It is a common grievance with spiritualists and psychical researchers that such a man of authority in the world of science does not devote his attention to the investigation. But is this investigation of so little importance that the spare time of busy professional men is all that is wanted? What the study requires is the devotion of trained intellects, submission to the domination of a single purpose.

The Western scientists had to bear public ridicule when they proclaimed their belief in the reality of these phenomena. Lombroso, a great Italian professor of Psychology made the following bold declaration after attending the seances of the famous medium, Ensapia Palladino.

"I am grieved at having opposed with so much tenacity the possibility of the so-called spiritistic facts. But they exist and I boast of being a slave to them."

There are a number of public-spirited men in India who have several spiritualistic experiences and who in their family circles try spirit-communication. But their observations do not in any way help the progress of this knowledge. Let us hope for the day when our scientists and public-spirited men and women will come forward and facilitate the progress of this subject in India.

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No-Tax Campaign in.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMBUSAR, Nov. 21.

Efforts are being made by the local revenue authorities to realize last year's dues from the Jambusar ryots. The ryots are firm. Village after village take resort to Hijrat. This Hijrat is so complete that nothing can be traced there except empty houses, with open doors and a few earthen pots lying in disorderly fashion. Prosecution of workers prevail on great scale throughout the Jambusar Taluka. Jambusar police lock-up is already full, and now Amod lock-up is used for detaining the political prisoners.

Ban On Gandhi Cap In Ratnagiri School

(From a Correspondent.)
RATNAGIRI, Nov. 21.

Mr. Hudson, the Revenue Member, arrived here last night by Goa line steamer. Mr. Hudson visited the Government High School this morning at about 9 a.m. Before his arrival in the school the headmaster Mr. Tirodkar, is alleged to have caned some students, because they had put on Gandhi caps. The Science teacher Mr. Gurjar, is also alleged, to have followed suit.

Sergeant's Apology.

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Nov. 20.

The sergeant, who had insulted the Indian visitors who had gone to witness the annual sports of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Regiment and who had also threatened to chase and thrash them, has, it is understood, apologised to the gentlemen expressing his deep regret over the occurrence. The situation has become calm amongst the Indian staff of B. B. and C. I. here.

Udipi Volunteers Sentenced.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, November 19.

In addition to the two volunteers sentenced last week, three more volunteers, i.e., Messrs. B. Sanjiva Hegde, U. Manjunath Kalkeera, and K. Vittal Hegde, who were summoned by the Udipi Town Magistrate to appear before him yesterday on a charge of having disobeyed the Order under section 144, were tried and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

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"A CONTRAST TO HYSTERICAL STORIES"

—:o:—

What Collector Of Kaira Says He Saw In Borsad Taluqa

The Directors of Information Bombay, writes:—

"The following account by the Collector of Kaira of visits paid to villages in the Borsad Taluka are of interest because they present a true picture of what is happening there, in contrast to the somewhat hysterical stories that are circulated by casual visitors. Less than one-third of the Borsad villagers are affected by the campaign for the non-payment of land revenue and many of these only partially.

November 15.—I visited Sunav to-day. The houses of Patidars had been evacuated by Patidars and their absence was conspicuous. There were one or two who had returned after paying their arrears of Land Revenue and were living peacefully in their houses. I first visited the old Samiti headquarters, which is being used as a Police Head Quarter. Police are very necessary, as the hotheads among the Patidars are becoming annoyed with the reluctance of many of their fellows to follow their lead and in Sahijpur, a village not many miles away, four houses of Patidars were burnt, it is supposed by their 'friends.'

I next went to a house from which the Special Aval Karkun, a mild-looking man with spectacles was attaching property for arrears of land revenue. Everything was proceeding in an orderly way, all property being listed and valued as it was attached. I noticed an elderly grey-haired lady and four or five young girls looking sadly on. I went up to talk to them and found that they were not. as I supposed, relatives of the householder, but members of the Ahmedabad Ashram who had come to see what atrocities were being perpetrated.

I then went to the Dhedvada. Thre are a number of them, many of them Christians, living there and a cleaner or more friendly Dhedvada, I have near seer. Most of them were engaged in weaving not khadi, which has become a valuabe monopoly of the Congress people, but just country cloth made with country mill-spun yarn. Aftersome conversation, and a visit to the school which is maintained by Missions, I looked round and found that my Vigilance Committee had vanished. I wonder why they did not accompany me into the Dhedvada.

AT VIRSAD AND BOCHASAN

November 16.—I am now camped at Virsad in the heart of the non-payment area of Borsad Taluka. On my way I passed through Bachasan, hitherto a very obstinate village, although some payments are now being made. The village has been deserted by the majority of Patidars who now camp in booths in adjoining Baroda territory. It is now only occupied by the Patel, a fairly large Dharala or Koli community and the Depressed classes. I learnt that the majority of the Patidars were anxious to pay their arrears, but were kept in the fields by a small body of die-hards who threatened to burn their houses. if they weakened.

Some Dharalas came forward and told me that they would have bought forfeited land but they were still uncertain that it would not be restored. I assured them that in Bardoli the cultivators did not refuse to pay land revenue but merely asserted that it was excessive. The matter was open to compromise, but a blank refusal to pay any land revenue was not. The Dharalas thoroughly appreciated this point.

I then went on accompasied by Dharala (Koli guide to visit the encapment. Here I was met by two young men who after a few moments of conversation brought me a chair to sit on. I heard afterwards that they had been assigned the duty of keeping me engaged while the remainder of the campers removed their property and hid it at a distance, since they thought I had come to attach property. But I had not the remotest intention of doing anything of the sort and sat down and talked. After a while a number of women came up and listened to our conversation.

YOUTH IN A HURRY

One boy said that they were not going to pay land revenue until they were ordered to do by Mahatmaji and Sardar Vilabhbhai. And they added that the order would not be forthcoming until Swaraj was attained. I replied that Mahatmaji had promised them Swaraj in one year in 1919. It was true that Mahatmaji had added to his promise the condition of fitness, but was it likely that they could get Swaraj in five or even twenty years by camping out in the fields. Surely it was better to watch the Round Table Conference and not to make such hasty decisions. Youth was always in a hurry and wanted everything immediately, but the elder man had more patience and were content to wait. An old man squatting at my side murmured approval. As the conversation continued one of the boys complained that his people were terrified of being beaten. I replied that when lathis were used it was against a disorderly mob, who attacked Government officers or obstructed them in the course of their duties. He said "No" and pointed out an old man who he said had been beaten without cause by a Revenue officer at Kothana. I questioned the old man who said that it was quite true and that he had left Kathana for that reason. I hold him that I certainly disapproved of such doings and assured him that he would learn in course of time that I had taken the matter up.

I assured the people present, however, that it was my firm intention to collect the land revenue and that though I regretted the necessity of continuing attachments of property and the forfeiture of land, no pause could be made in the process, until the last pie was recovered. No one complained that the land revenue was in any way excessive and it was not from poverty that they refused to pay.

ALL INDIA INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATE.

—:o:—

The Allahabad University All-India Debate will be held on December 7th instant, at 12 noon. The subject for the Debate is "That in the opinion of this house, internationalism will be possible only after every nation has achieved independence".

Colleges willing to participate in the debate should send two representatives, one speaking for and the other against the proposition before December 4th. The debate is open to University students only. Mr. A. K. Mukerji, Secretary, University Union, Allahabad.

The following resolutions will passed at a general meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. W, B, S, Union:—

(1) "This meeting of the Wadi Bandar Staff Union (G. I. P. Railway) records its protest against the Government Order prohibiting Mr. V. V. Giri the the General Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation to make speeches in certain province and thereby causing great harm to the Labour Movement in this country.

(2) "This meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union congratulates Mr. Joseph Benni the Secretary the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Employees Union, for his sacrifice for the cause of the country."

Dr. Pavry's Arrival In Bombay

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(From A Correspondent.)

Among the passengers, who arrived in Bombay on Frid y by the P. and O. liner "Ranchi," was Dr. Jal Dastur Cursetji Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., the Parsi Orientalist and author.

During the past three years that Dr. Pavry has been in Europe, he has visited no less than fourteen different countries. In all these countries, both by the public lectures he was invited to deliver, and by important conversations held with leading scholars and educationalists, he has added to the prestige of the Parsi community and its existence and ideals more widely known. Dr. Pavry has made, moreover, a special study of the educational and social institutions of the different European countries he visited, and in particular of the charity organisation societies and the public school system of England.

Dr. Pavry was a Delegate to the First World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva, 1926), to the Fifth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1926) and to the Seventeenth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lund, 1929). He is a Member of the Executive Committee of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion, and of the Representative Council of the newly-founded Society for Promoting the Study of Religions. He is also a Member of the Executive Committee of the Mulla Firoz Madressa of Bombay. He is, besides, a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the American Oriental Society, and of various other Learned Societies.

Dr. Pavry is the author of a number of works on the Religion of the Parsis, the chief among which are "The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life" (New York, 1926), "The Teaching of Zarathushtra" (Bombay, 1926) and the "Yashte Yadardegan" (Bombay, 1927), and has contributed numerous articles on Iranian subjects in popular and scientific journals. He has prepared for early publication, other works the two remaining monographs of his triology on the Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life, and has completed the arrangements for publishing a Volume of Oriental Studies, which he is editing, and to which more than seventy of the world's foremost Orientalists, from no less than twenty different countries, are contributing.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND CORPORATION

—:o:—

Amalgamation Proposed

TALK OF NEW TAXES AND ASSIGNMENT OF REVENUES FROM OTHERS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at their November meeting will consider as an urgent business a report of their representatives who had a conference with the representatives of the Government of Bombay on the question of the dissolution of the City Improvement Trust. The report states: The representatives met the representatives of Government at Poona on 15th August 1930, and discussed various points arising out of the dissolution of the Trust. From the discussion that took place there appeared to be no objection in principle to the proposed amalgamation on the part of Government. On this assumption the details of the amalgamation were discussed. Government representatives agreed to the appointment of an Improvements Committee on the lines of the Schools Committee. The question as to whether that Committee should consist entirely of elected members or there should be any nomination by Government and in the latter case whether all or any of the nominees should be members of the Corporation was left for further consideration.

NO TAXES.

During the conference between the representatives of the Corporation and Government, Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, raised the question of improving the resources of the Municipality and giving it some kind of financial help in order to enable it to carry out the new liabilities that the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality would entail. Mr. Dalal pointed out that Calcutta received far greater help from Government than the Bombay Municipality did. He suggested as a first source of revenue a terminal tax on passengers coming to Bombay. It was levied in Calcutta and also in Rangoon. The whole proceeds of that tax went to the Calcutta Improvement Trust. In Rangoon, he believed, it was the same. He roughly estimated the income to be about 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees. His next proposal was a four-anna duty per bale of cotton exported. In Calcutta a similar duty on jute yielded an income of about 8 to 10 lakhs. The third proposal of the Municipality was a two-anna cess on land revenue realised in the city of Bombay.

ASSIGNMENT OF REVENUES.

Mr. Dalal proceeded: "Our present revenues are not sufficient for our present purposes. As we all know, the Commission was boycotted and the case of the local bodies and major municipalities was never presented to the Commission at all. Now under their terms of reference the Commission have considered in great detail the development of self-government in the first part of their report. In the second part they say nothing whatever about the financial relationship between the Provincial Government and the local bodies. But we cannot allow this question of the adjustment of the financial relationship between the Provincial Government and the local bodies to go by the board when the whole question of the financial relationship between the Imperial and Provincial Governments is in the melting pot. Therefore, my suggestion would be that two or three obvious sources of revenue which are primarily and properly sources of local fund should be assigned to local bodies for local purposes. The transfer of property tax is one of them. Another is the entertainment tax and the third is the betting tax. These are taxes which, so far as the revenues derived from Bombay are concerned, are primarily and properly sources of Municipal taxation and I submit that the revenue from these taxes, when the finances of the Bombay Government improve, should go to the Municipality and just as the relationship between the Imperial Government and the Provincial Government will be readjusted, similarly the financial relationship between the Provincial Government and the Municipality should be readjusted in that respect. You will probably derive other revenues from death duties, tobacco duties or other sources. This would enaple you to leave for local purposes the revenues derived from local sources which you are now appropriating for your expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan said he could not give any undertaking, but the matter would have to be considered in the cabinet.

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DISCIPLE LEADS MASTER.

—:o:—

"No Celebration Till Freedom Is Won."

EPISODE IN DADAR HIGH SCHOOL MEETING

DADAR, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of the students and teachers of the Lallubhai Chhabildas High School, Dadar, the Principal of the School, presiding, the question of celebrating the annual social gathering was discussed. About a dozen teachers and 25 leaders among the students were present.

At the outset, the Principal explained the object of the day's meeting and that said they were to make various arrangements for the celebration of the School's annual social gathering. He requested the students to co-operate with the authorities and to make the function a success.

Soon after the Principal's speech a student stood up and vehemently criticised the policy and action of the Government and declared: "Do you want to enjoy a rich feast, and indulge in merriment when 60,000 of your innocent brothers and sisters are rotting inside the prison walls, when heads are being broken, and our sisters are being openly insulted by the authorities. No enjoyment is possible till freedom is won." This was taken by surprise by those assembled—even the Principal was perplexed. He put the proposition to vote and asked those who wanted to celebrate the gathering. Only four persons stood up, and thus the idea of celebrating the annual function was dropped.

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PIECEGOODS TRADE IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Big Drop In October Imports

"Contracts in the Calcutta bazaar are hardly be seen the imports into Calcutta for October show a further decline in foreign piecegoods the total amounting to 20,650 packages of all descriptions and from all countries, compared with 40,148 packages imported for the same period last year. Great Britain appears to be the worst sufferer in this respect the total number imported from this country during October being 3,543 packages against 15,783 last year, and 18,731 in 1929. The most amazing drop is in grey dhoties which have only been imported this month to the extent of with 5,687 in October last year. Similarly, white yarn dhoties have fallen from 1,270 packages last year to 146 this year. The most noticeable decrease is in white shirtings and longcloth which have fallen to 74 packages last month as compared with 473 last year (from The "Statesman" Nov. 19 1930).

(The Grey Dhooties show a decline by 94 per cent, and white yarn dhooties by 89 per cent.).

"BOYS SENTENCED AND WHIPPED SAME EVENING"

—:o:—

"Magistrate Acted Illegally" Says Sessions Judge.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

"The Magistrate acted illegally in directing the sentence of whipping to be carried out at once. In any case the sentence should not have been executed until 13 days from the day of sentence," says the Sessions Judge of Ludhiana.

Babu and Hamir Singh, two boys of Ludhiana, under twenty years of age were challaned under section 379 and II I. P. C. Chaudhari Mushtaq Ahmed. Magistrate first class, sentenced both the accused to whipping and got the whipping inflicted on the accused on the very evening the orders were pronounced.

In appeal the sentences of the lower court were quashed.

The Sessions Judge made a passing remark regarding the haste in which th sentences of whipping were executed and observed that the Magistrate acted illegally in directing the sentence of whipping to be carried out at once. Under Section 391 Cr. P. C. the Magistrate ought to have given an opportunity to the accused to furnish bail to the satisfaction of the Court for their appearance at such time and place as the Court might have directed. In any case the sentence should not have been executed until 13 days from the day of sentence.

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Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia ‡	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,647
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,243
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.
†To Marseilles only.

These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon			
			A	B
			£56	£50
			98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon.			
			A	B
Single			£52	£46
Return			91	81

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Commanders	Tons
Dec.			
11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931.			
April			
2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Dec. 6	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
	Dumra	Persian Gulf Ports, via Verawal and Mangrole.
28th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
29th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
Dec. 3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN,
B. L. THOSAP
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Ittori Maru	5975	16 Nov	29 Nov.
*Tatsui Maru	10000	....	@2 Dec
xIyo Maru, Kashima Maru	10000	....	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	....	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10000	....	@16Jan.
*Suwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	29 Nov.	14 De
Hakosaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chishiba Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valtation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (I) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING NEWS
:o:
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
November 22.
Karoa, Fishley, Durban
Varsova, Rowe, Busreh
Baroda, Eadie, Busreh

DEPARTURES
November 23.
Badarpur, Nelson, Karachi
Sturnfels, Hoagenson, Karachi
Subadar, Jones, Rangoon

LOADING
November 22.
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta
Steamer Naringa for Calcutta

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Badarpur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Sturmfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Sturmfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Subadar:—The T M Company's steamer Subadar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

SATURDAY, November 22
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Sturmfels, Karachi, 23-11, L E Ltd.
2 Mantua, London, 29-11, M M and Co.
3 Kondekerk, Karachi, 25-11 E D Sassoon & Co.
4 Aracla, Karachi, 29-11, L T and M G.
5 Genova, Geona, 25-11, L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
11 Domala Karachi 25/11 M M and Co
15 Naringa N F, N F, M M and Co.
16 Dumana London, N.F., M M and Co.
18 Karoa, Durban, 3/12 M M and Co.
19 Taconia, Batavia, N F, S N Oil Co.
20 Bn Emperor Abadan, 28/11 A P and C.
B P S Macedonia, London, 22/11 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Gogra, Karachi, 25-11 M M and and Co.
3 Chakla, Karachi, 22-11, M M and Co.
5 Garmula, Rangoon, 27-11, M M and Co.
6 Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 25/11 T M and Co.
9 Suzsdar, Rangoon, 23-11, T M & Co.
10/11 Chinkoa, NF NF M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Hubro, Calcutta, 28-11, S S N Co.
C Sophie Maru, M'Coast, 22-11, M S N. Co.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 22-11, L Naranji and Co.
K. Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.
L Parvati, Karachi, 26/11, B S N Co.
P Khosrou N F N F T Morrison and Co.,
Q Skuld, Bangkok NF F F C Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra 20-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 3-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Boverkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kasha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P & O Co.

:o:
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
:o:
FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumanah, 28-11-30 M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genova 25-11-30 M Italiana.
Arabia, 1-12-30 Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Konderkerk, 25-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3-12-30 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Lottori Maru 29-11-30 N F Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N F M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jeangir, 23-11-30, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro NF S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.
Chinkoa N F, M M and Co.
Naringa, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Mantua 5434 Jack, P and O S N. Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana, 5163, Stockwell, M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4085, Ferrera, M Italiana
Arabia 4,499 Stagnero M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Lottori Maru 5,713 Dmada N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1877, Eadie, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Konderkerk, 3633, Bakker, E D Sassoon and Co.
Sturnfels 3834 Haagensen L Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3,234 Mann M M & Co.
Subadar, 3,397 Jones T M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora, 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karoa, 3608, Fishley, M M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro 1027 Haagensen S S N Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2157, Vollor, T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Chinkoa 3295 Lamb M M and Co.
Naringa 4113 Weatherby M M and Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Nov. 22.
S S Tottor Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya:—333 cases cotton shirting; 605 cases porcelainware.
From Osaka:—40 cases silk yarn; 50 cases enamelware; 203 cases cotton shirtings; 75 cases cotton yarn; 840 kegs lead; 691 cases glassware; 50 cases rubber goods; 178 cases brassware; 80 drums dyes stuff.
From Kobe:—75 cases camphor; 50 cases canvas shoes; 15 cases shirting; 190 cases glassware; 56 cases strawboards.
From Moji:—1750 casks cement; 124 cases strawboards; 35 cases vegetable wax.
From Shanghai:—189 cases raw silk; 38 cases silk goods; 215 cases silk yarn; 105 bags beans; 200 bags peas; 1587 bags tea.
From Hongkong:—101 cases beans; 980 cases vigar; 79 cases s p goods; 200 cases sugarcandy; 179 cases ropes; 80 cases cotton goods; 100 cases fire crackers.
From Singapore:—1297 bags sago flour; 90 bags p pines; 37 bags brassware; 200 packages cocoa oil; 15 bags nutmeg; 104 bags gum benzamin; 32 bags damar batu; 435 bags planks; 651 pieces tin.
From Canton.—30 cases raw silk; 75 cases mats; 200 bags cassia; 42 bags c root; 137 bags sugarcandy; 400 bags beans.
From Colombo:—84 cases mattress fibre, 185 cases tea; 72 cases coffee; 50 cases rubber; 16 bags pepper.
S S Genoa, Agents M Italina from Genoa:—65 cases wine; 385 cases silk yarn; 25 cases mercury; 150 cases vermouth; 32 cases art. silk; 30 cases mineral water; 53 cases hemp rope; 50 cases tiles; 400 bales American cotton
From Naples:—5345 bags potatoes; 215 bags chestnuts; 70 bags figs; 69 cases stones; 221 cases silk yarn; 450 drums chemicals.
From Port Said:—200 bags potatoes; 140 bags glassware; 50 bags gum arabic.
S S Hubro, Agents S S N Company from Cochin:—262 gottas coir rope; 30 cases mats.

EXPORTS
Bombay, Nov. 22.
S S Mantua for London:—1001 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 14 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.
S S Domala for London:—3000 cwts linseed oil cakes 2000 cwts groundnut C Bapubhai.
For Middlesbro':—1000 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.
For Antwerp:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes C Bapubhai.
S S Kondekerk for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Indian International Trades Agency; 2000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C Bapubhai; 214 cwts millet J Dayal; 56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.
For Antwerp:—4000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 45 bales hemp P Jadavji.
For Rotterdam:—6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 1200 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 100 cwts niger seed J B Engineer and Co.
For Suez:—25 bales cotton yarn David Mill Co; 5 bales cotton twist A H Diab
S S Arabia for Genoa:—180 cwt groundnut oil cakes T S Thadani and Sons
S S Genova for Genoa:—3500 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 220 bales cotton raw Gorio Ltd.
For Naples.—300 cwts. groundnuts Ralli Bros.
For Smyrna:—10 bales cotton yarn David Mill Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 146 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.
For Shanghai:—153 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 23.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lbs.
Cargoes,
Quoted Nov-Dec. 25.
Barletta Russo, per 61½ lb.
Cargoes,—
Quoted Nov.-Dec. 24.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,—
Sellers 26/6 Dec.-Jan.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels,—
Sellers Dec-Jan. 25.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 23.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25—

C & F Calcutta:	
Nov.-Dec. per cwt.	7/8-1/4
Jan./Mar., per cwt.	7/9
C & F Bombay,—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	7/8-1/2
C and F Karachi,—	
Nov.-Dec. per cwt.	7/8-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET,
New York, Nov. 22.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality)
Spot 7-1/2

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

4 Approvers And 28 Accused.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.
An incomplete challan filed in the Court of the Special Tribunal shows that there are four approvers and 28 accused including three women. Charges against them are:—Viceregal train outrage, attempt to rescue Bhagat Singh, Bhutkeshwar Dutt and others, distribution of Revolutionary Leaflets and simultaneous bomb explosions in the districts.—A. P.

Promoting Cottage Industries In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.
The Bengal State Aid to Industries Bill, sponsered by Khan Bahadur K. G. M. Farooqui, Minister which has emerged from the Select Committee stage will be considered at the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council. The object of the Bill is to promote cottage and other small industries, opening up at the same time new avenues to enterprising young men.—A. P.

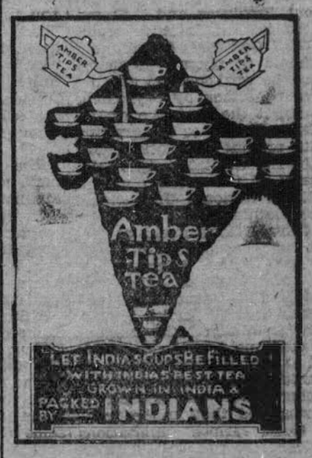
BOMBS EXPLODE IN JESSORE TOWN.
:o:
14 Suspects Arrested.

JESSORE, Nov. 22.
On Thursday night, two bombs exploded in Jessore town, one at the house of the District Intelligence Officer, Imad Hossein, and the other in the Kotwali Police Station. Early yesterday morning the police searched a number of houses and arrested about 14 men, including Messrs. Chandra Kumar Banerjee, Surendrenath Halder, Tikendrajit Majumdar and Pramod Kumar Sen, pleaders. Bail was not granted to any of them.—A. P.

SCOTT'S Porage Oats

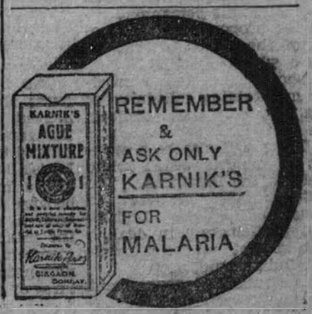
for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.
COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.



AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.
AMBER TIPS BUILDING,
Parsee Statue, BOMBAY 8.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY
THE FOREMOST INDIAN MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE RICE MILL PLANTS
WORKS BHIVANDI. DIST. THANA
OFFICE :- 132 MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
G.G.DANDEKAR & Co.



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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1930.

"FROM DEPENDENCY TO DOMINION"

Visvesvaraya-Natrajan Constitution Scheme For India.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS

The following is a summary of the draft constitution prepared by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, ex-Dewan of Mysore, in collaboration with Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" and approved by a few friends as embodying the minimum demands of India has been sent to Eng... must now be in the hands of the members of the Round Table Conference. The scheme which been released for publication in India contemplates the immediate introduction of Dominion Status and the initiation of arrangements for the transfer of all departments of the Central Government to responsible Ministers within a maximum period of ten years. It provides for the entry of the Indian States into the Federal Scheme immediately, for those who like to do so, and in course of time for those who are not prepared to enter the Federation immediately.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTRE.

Any new Constitution that may be devised for the country as a whole should fulfil the following essential conditions:—

(1) The Constitution should be built up on the Dominion model from the very start and provision should be made in the Dominion of India Act for affairs to be so shaped that complete Dominion Status is automatically attained within a period not exceeding ten years.

(2) The new Government, Central or Provincial, should be a responsible Government from the very start, i.e., the Executive of the administration in each case should be responsible to its Legislature.

(3) The powers and functions of Government should be divided into two spheres, viz., the Central Government and the Governments of the component Provinces and States, that in Canada or Australia.

(4) The Central Government should be strong. It should not be weakened on any account either by separating from it the control over Defence Forces or by severing its present association with the Indian States. The integrity of the country as a Single National Unit should be maintained.

The Central Government at the present time has control over the Army, the Air Forces, and what there is of the Navy and it also exercisees paramountcy over Indian States. The new Dominion Government should continue to exercise this control to enable it to function as an organic whole. Any deprivation of existing powers will weaken it. It is recognised that in the transition stage, various limitations and safeguards, will be nessary, but all such limitations should automatically disappear within a period not exceeding ten years.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Legislative power should be invested in a Parliament consisting of the King-Emperor represented by the Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Lower House of the Central Legislature may be called the House of Representatives and the Upper House, the Senate. The strength of the former may be 320 members, or about one member per million of inhabitants of the country, and of the latter about 100 members. All members of both Houses should be elected and none should be nominated.

Seats to the extent of about 23 per cent. may be reserved in both Chambers for representatives from Indian States. This percentage represents the proportion of the population of the States to that of India as a whole.

There should be statutory provision for maintaining schedules of all-India subjects, i.e., subjects common to both Provinces and States. There will also be a separate list of subjects which relate exclusively to the Provinces. The Indian States representatives in both Houses of Central Legislature, will participate in dealing with such subjectt as are scheduled as all-Indian sujects.

Under responsible government the Governor-General will be required to form his Executive Council or Cabinet from the members of the Indian Legislature possessing the confidence of that Legislature and dependent for their office on the support of a majority of members of the Lower House. The Lower House will possess the power over taxation and appropriations.

Literacy and property will be qualifications for voting.

The members of each House should be paid a regular salary for their services at the rate of, say, Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 "per annum" plus a free pass on railways. The British House of Commons and the Dominion Legislatures pay their Members regular salaries and in a country of great distances like India, such payment is absolutely necessary to secure the services of competent members for the new Legislatures.

The Governor-General will be the representative of the King-Emperor and he will exercise the executive power vested in His Majesty, of giving his consent to legislative enactments and administrative decisions of the Central Legislature, acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council or Cabine.

THE CABINET.

The future Indian Cabinet should consist of an adequate number of ministers, in order that the many and complex problems of administration and development which are likely to arise in the near future, when a responsible government comes into existence, may receive sufficient and continuous attention.

Perhaps 15 Ministers should be the minimum. In the Dominion of Canada, there are 23 Ministers although that Dominion has a population of less than 10 millions.

The salaries of Indian Ministers should be between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 "per mensem," besides the regular allowance given to them as Members of the the Legislature. In the very rich countries of the United States of America and Canada, the salaries of corresponding officers do not exceed these amounts.

The principal Federal or all-India subjects will be Currency, Finance, Defence, Tariffs, Opium, Salt, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Emigration, and Immigration, Inter-State and Inter-Provincial Relations, Trade and Commerce, all-India Social Legislation and other allied subjects.

A Supreme Court should be established to hear and decide all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, and the laws of the future Dominion of India and the treaties and contracts made under its authority. The same Court will hear and decide appeals from the High Courts of the Provinces in all other justiciable cases. It may also hear and decide appeals from the highest Courts of Indian States. As far as possible there should be one system of Law and Justice for the whole country.

The powers of the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments should be clearly defined, and whatever powers are not conceded to the Provincial Governments should for the present be retained by the Federal Government.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The administration of each of the nine British Provinces, including Burma, if it remains within the Indian Federation, will be entrusted to a Governor or Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council, a Unicameral Legislature and a Cabinet composed of 6 to 12 Ministers, their number depending upon the area and population of the Provinces.

The future Provincial Legislatures should be organised as at present on a single Chamber plan, the name of the Chamber being altered from Legislative Council to Legislative Assembly. The omission of the former term is recommended because in practice it is associated with a system which recognises the principle of nomination of members. There should be no nominations to any of the Legislatures of the 9 major Provinces referred to above. The number of members in the Legislatures of the principal Provinces should be increased to 200 or 250, for the present, as recommended by the Simon Commission, and every Provincial Legislature should alter 6 to 3 years, be at liberty to recast its representative system, if it chooses to do so.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS.

The Governor will invite a leading member of the Legislative Assembly, from the party which has the largest number of supporters in the Legislature, to form a Ministery. When the Ministry is formed, joint responsibility of all its members should be insisted on No official element should find a place in the Ministry as recommended by the Simon Commission.

The list of subjects classed as Provincial under the Government of India Act of 1919 is fairly comprehensive. All local public works, except railways, lines of ships telegraphs, etc., extending beyond the Province or connecting other Provinces, and all works and undertakings which the Federal Government can administer with advantage in the interests of the country as a whole, should be vested in that Government. In other respects the local administrations should have full freedom for internal development, especially in industries, public works, irrigation schemes and other similar objects. The Government of India may provide for technical advice but should not ordinarily interfere with local initiative.

DOMINION OF INDIA ACT.

The Dominion of India Act should make suitable provision to satisfy the Indian public in respect of the following fundamental issues:—

(1) Federal Government at the Centre, with a Cabinet responsible to the Central Legislature.

(2) Full responsible Government in the Provinces, and

(3) Responsibility for Defence; Safeguarding British interests and minority interests.

The Government of India with all its resources, liabilities, duties and responsibilities, as exist at present, should be transferred to the charge of the new Cabinet which, as already explained, should consist of about 15 Ministers, three at least of whom should hold the portfolios pertaining to Indian States' affairs.

A Dominion Preparations Commission should be appointed for the purpose of studying Dominion models and preparing the country and administration in accordance with those models as far as may be considered necessary. The Commission should remain in office for 3 to 5 years after the new Government is actually installed in the country.

Although the reservations and safeguards set forth will be necessary for a period of ten years, that is, till full Dominion Status is attained, yet, from the beginning:—

(1) The new Government of India should have ful control over its financial and economic policies.

(2) The finances of the Central Government should be clearly and entirely separated from the control of the India Office after making due provision for liabilities to be met, and payments to be made, in England.

(3) The Government of India should be free to build up its new economic and nation-building policies and activities, with the aid of officers and agencies of its own selection.

THE LUCKY LAST TICKET.

—:o:—

Irish Sweepstake Windfalls.

THREE MEN NET OVER £35,000 EACH.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

At Manchester to-day, the Manchester November Handicap, run over one-and-half miles, resulted as follows:

Glorious Devon first.
Coligny second.
Nestorian third.—Reuter.

LONDON, November 22.

Following are the winners in the Irish Free State Hospitals Sweepstake for Manchester November Handicap:—

Glorious Devon was drawn by "W. T." and "F. R.", Belfast,

Coligny by A. P. Dawe, Vancouver, British Columbia and

Nestorian by Mrs. Selina Thompson, Worksop,

Award for first prize is £204764, and for second and third prizes, £81905 and £40953 respectively.—Reuter.

Ireland won the Irish Sweepstake in connection with the Manchester November handicap. Two employees of licensed premises in Belfast (who are earning about three sterling per week) with whom Prescott shares his fortune are named Frank Ward and John Torney. They met Prescott by chance, and he persuaded them to share the last ticket in the book. The lucky trio each paid forty pence. They will receive £34,960 each, as their share of the first prize, because it transpires that they had sold their half share in the ticket jointly for £2,500. Prescott's salary is about £300 per year.—Reuter.

Dutch Airman Missing

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RAGNOON, Nov. 22.

Anxiety for Van Tyen, the Dutch airman on a business flight to Batavia, which was being felt here, as nothing had been heard of him since he left Tavoy on Thursday morning, has been relieved this evening by a message received by the B. O. C. Rangoon stating that the airman is now at Alor Star, where he has arrived safely.—A. P.

"STATESMAN" LET OFF:

—:o:—

"Prejudice Was Slight" Says High Court.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID CONTEMPT CASE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Costello passed orders to-day rejecting the application of the prisoners in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Trial for a writ of judgment on the charge of contempt of court against Editor, Printer and Proprietor of the "Statesman" for the publication of certain comments.

While regretting that reference should have been made in the articles to matters now pending before the Special Tribunal their Lordships were unable to hold that the prejudice arising out of the articles was of substantial character. At the highest it was of extremely slight character. No order was made as to costs.—A. P.

Bardoli Satyagrahis Released.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Eighteen Bardoli satyagrahis released from Cannanore Jail, arrived in Madras to-day and left for Bardoli by the Bombay Express. They belong to the first group of volunteers who raided the Dharasana Salt Depot.—A. P.

MOTOR-DRIVER'S AMAZING CONDUCT.

—:o:—

Attempts To Belittle The Episode.

DICTATOR SUNDERDAS ON KARACHI INCIDENT.

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

The following statement has been issued by Seth Sunderdas Vallabhdas, "First Servant of the People" Karachi, as regards last Saturday's incidents:

As there seems to prevail much misapprehension in connection with the demonstration organised on Saturday last, I have thought it proper to publish the following for the information of my countrymen and others:

In exercise of the undoubted right, a demonstration was organised to protest against a public function by the Port Trust in honour of the visit of the Provincial Head of the bureaucratic Government, to this city.

There was a large gathering of the people including Congress leaders sympathisers of the Congress movement and others. The demonstration was peaceful and non-violent. When the cars had passed to attend the function without an untoward event, some interested persons bent upon mischief seem to have excited a few stray people. But those were irresponsible people, neither members nor sympathisers with the non-violent struggle now carried on by the Satyagrahis.

It has been reported that some gravel, mud, or spit has been thrown on some Indians and Europeans. Such conduct is absolutely inconsistent with the teachings of the Great Leader now in Yeravda Temple and the preachings of the Congress Organisations throughout the country. It must be condemned by the leaders of the Congress and of the Satyagraha movement. It has already been so condemned by the local leader Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram in his public speech on Jawahar Day, which I reproduce below. He said:—

"I am happy that about ten or twelve ladies have been wounded yesterday, and the wife of Mr. Lalchand Panachand has sustained rather serious injuries. But I must as a true Satyagrahi er at least one who is endeavouring to be one, put to you frankly that not a single stone or an abuse should have been thrown from our side. I am, for that reason, sad over yesterday's happenings. I am ashamed of them but it was good of Mr. Jamshed and Moulvi Mohammed Sidiq and the Congress Volunteers who put forward their best efforts and saw, at the risk of their own lives, that the occupant of the concerned car was not hurt by the people. By adhering strictly to the principles of 'Ahimsa' we can achieve our object surely much earlier and can much shorten the period of the present struggle successfully.'

There is however one matter which is being minimised if not ignored. It is a matter of great pain that a motor driver with a European in the car should have attempted to run over innocent women, children and men. Is it to be ignored because many persons, (some seriously), injured were all Indians and the person seated in the car was a European? Such conduct was obviously deliberate and wanton and cannot be characterised as anything but disgraceful.

STUNTED WOMANHOOD MEANS DWARFED NATIONHOOD.

Maharani Of Travancore's Speech.

MADRAS, November 22.

The fifth Madras Constituent of the All-India Womens' Conference on educational and social reform, opened this morning at the Museum Theatre under the Presidency of the Junior Maharani of Travancore.

Rahmat Unissa Begum Sahiba, welcoming the delegates emphasised the need for spreading quickly among people the consciousness that a stunted womanhood would lead to a dwarfed nationhood.

The Maharani, in her presidential address, declared that the Conference was not only a movement of protest, but a movement for the vindication fo Indian womanhood as an integral part of Indian life.

Mrs. Swaminathan presented the report, embodying the record of work done.

The Conference adopted several resolutions relating to women's rights and urging increased educational facilities.—A. P.

Delhi's Chief Indian Aerodrome Officer

—:o:—

CALCUTA, Nov. 22.

The first Indian Aerodrome Officer Mr. Devabrata Chakravarti, has arrived in Calcutta from London. He will soon proceed to Delhi to take up the post of Chief Aerodrome Officer of that station. Mr. Chakravarti belongs to Dacca District.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

STUDENT'S DEATH BY LATHI BLOWS.

Case Against Sergeants Dismissed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Dist. Judge of Dacca rejected to-day a motion filed by Surendra Bhattacharjee, brother of Ajit Bhattacharjee who died as a result, as alleged, of lathi blows by sergeants and policemen on July 21, at the gate of the Dacca University, where he had gone for admission and where picketing was going on. It will be remembered that a criminal case was filed immediately after the incident before the Additional Magistrate against the sergeant and some policemen, but the Magistrate dismissed the case, whereupon a motion was filed before the Judge.

THREE TONGAS FOR 21 LADIES.

—:o:—

How Government Effect Economy.

LAHORE, November 22.

A case of the satyagraha outside the female jail is reported. The Zutshi sisters and other Congress women, numbering twenty-one, were released last evening after undergoing six weeks' imprisonment awarded for picketing the local Colleges on "Bhagat Singh Day".

On being released, it is alleged, all of them were given three tongas to reach the city. They demanded more tongas, and on their request not being acceded to they remained sitting on the spot till 6 a.m. this morning, when their relatives came and took them away.—A. P.

MAMLATDAR'S BAN ON GANDHI CAPS.

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Clerks Vindicate Their Self Respect.

Messrs. K. L. Talati and M. D. Pandya who were employed as clerks in Anand Mamlatdar's office were asked by the Mamlatdar not to appear in office with Khadi white caps on. The clerks concerned preferred to resign rather than submit to such a humiliating order. In their resignation letter addressed to the Collector of Kaira both of them state:—

Yesterday my immediate superior—the Mamlatdar of Anand—asked me to change my white khaddar cap saying that my name would be reported if did not alter the cap which I used to wear ere-long.

I firmly believe that to wear a particular kind of dress is a personal choice of an individual and no Government can interfere with such individual right, unless and until the dress which one is ordinarily used to put on is banned by them on reasonable grounds.

In the absence of any such Government order prohibiting the wearing of white khaddar cap, how is it that I am forcibly compelled to change my headdress! The white khaddar cap does not interfere with the Government work. I therefore see no reason to change it. To change a head-dress may be a trifling matter to others but to me and persons of my mentality it is a very great insult as much as if would be to you if somebody is to ask you to change your hat and put on white khaddar cap.

Noakhali Dictator Gets 1 Year's R. I.

NOAKHALI, Nov. 22.

Mr. Priyalal Muzumdar, pleader and Dictator of the District Congress Committee, who has been arrested as a sequel to the observance of Jawahar Day under the Instigation Ordinance and Section 157, Indian Penal Code was sentenced yesterday to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

The Magistrate acquitted one and convicted and sentenced 29 of the accused to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

One accused who did not attend the Court due to illness was fined Rs. 50 while the remaining 3 were sentenced to 2 months' simple imprisonment in view of the very young age. The Magistrate offered to release all the accused except two on probation under Section 562 Cr. C. Code on furnishing security of Rs. 200 for a period of one year, but all of them declined the offer.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT MR. MANILAL KOTHARI.

—:o:—

To Remain In Jail Till Govt's Pleasure.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

Another case of detaining a national leader, in jail, till the pleasure of the Government has come to light and Mr. Manilal Kothari, one of the lieutenants of Mahatmaji, is fortunate to have that honour conferred on him. As his term of imprisonment expired he was to be released from the Sabarmati Central Prison, but instead of being so released he is detained and the public will be surprised to know that he is to be so detained till the pleasure of Government, as will be seen from the following interview given to your representative, by Mr. Mahadevbhai, Secretary of the National Congress: "What has appeared in the Press about the detention of Mr. Manilal Kothari in the Sabarmati Jail conveys a wrong impression of the state of affairs. The Government order in question as served on Mr. Kothari was as under: "Whereas information has been received by the District Magistrate that Mr. Manilal Kothari is taking a leading part in the Civil Disobedience movement and is a source of nuisance to the public, the District Magistate directs to apprehend and keep him in custody under Section 3-A of the Foreigners' Amendment Act of 1915 until final orders in this case are received from the Government of Bombay."

The order is signed by the District Magistrate and means indefinite detention as "the final orders", may be to perpetuate the detention and may be received within a week or within a year according to the convenience of the Government. The same order contains underneath the Magistrate's signature, an offer to Mr. Manilal Kothari. "If Mr. Manilal offers to give himself security in the sum of Rs. 500 to attend before the District Magistrate on or before the 27th November, he shall be released." This means that in spite of his furnishing the bail, he may be apprehended if "the final orders" are received by the Disrtict Magistrate, immediately on his release. These facts show that to say that Mr. Manilal Kothari has been asked to show cause on the 27th November, why he should not be dealt with under the Foreigners' Act is far from the truth. It is not surprising that under the circumstances Mr. Manilal Kothai refused either to offer security or surety."

The aforesaid interview makes clear, thus, that he is not to be produced before the District Magistrate on the 27th to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Foreigners' Act and that he is to be detained till Government's pleasure.

SURAT CONVICTIONS

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32 Accused Jailed : 1 Fined Rs. 50.

SURAT, Nov. 22.

Mr. M. V. Shaikh, City Magistrate, this afternoon delivered judgment in the case against 34 accused arrested along with 89 others on Jawaharlal Day. The case against these 34 was under Section 188 (1) I. P. C. (defying the District Magistrate order under Section 144 Cr. P. Code baning processions and meetings.)

Among the persons injured is Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Municipality and the Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust. What have the Government to say to injuries to a person of his position and other men, women and children?

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